

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## ATTORNEYS.

**ROBERT H. FOLGER**, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Secretary Public Office second floor over Knap's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

## BANKS.

**UNION NATIONAL BANK**, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President. J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

## HARDWARE.

**A. CONRAD & CO.**, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

## MANUFACTORIES.

**RUSSELL & CO.**, manufacturers of Treadle Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw mills, etc.

**MASSILLON ROLLING MILL**, Jos. Corne & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

**MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY**, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer bottles, Flasks, etc.

**MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO.** Manufactures of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

## JEWELERS.

**F. VON KANEL**, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

**JOSEPH COLEMAN**, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 6 South Erie street.

**B. G. B.**

## When Prices are Lowest

is the time to buy

That's what's making this Shelf Emptying Sale such an event—chance to get good, useful goods at the lowest prices ever known.

Thousands of people taking advantage of it through mail orders.

Mostly odd lots and broken lines of winter silks and Dress Goods not to be carried over—that's why they're being sacrificed—almost thrown away as to price.

But there's variety—and the goods are choice—kinds that are useful for now and later.

Loss to us is big, selling this way—you gain all we lose.

Get samples—let them prove it.

Large lot, broken lines 45 and 50 cent Novelty Dress Goods and plain Mixtures 36 to 44 inches wide—25c.

Splendid strictly all wool 44 inch, 75 cent Plaids, 35c.

Lots of other Dress Goods at shelf emptying prices that make it important—15c, 35c, 50c.

75c and dollar silks 50c.

\$1.25 and \$1.50 silks, 75c.

Great opportunity to get silks for dressy spring waists—girls who will be graduating this season can get light evening shades, elegant silks, so far under price in this sale as will pay them to heed promptly.

**BOGGS & BUHL,**

DEPARTMENT X.  
ALLEGHENY, PA.

**JOS HORNE & CO.**

1849-1899.

## Our 50th January Clearance.

As an earnest of our determination to make this the most generous Clearance of the fifty years since we began business, we quote you these prices. Can't give you many items in the limited space, but what we give will serve as pointers throughout the store.

For a handsome and stylish dress we quote you imported French Novelties, this season's latest effects, formerly priced at \$1.50 and \$2.00 a yard, now marked to 60 cents a yard.

These comprise Bayadere effects, Fancy Check effects, Two-Tone effects, Stylish Plaids, Mixed Meltons and Scotch Tweeds—40 to 50 inches wide.

In Domestic we offer 10c Dress Percales, light and dark colors, 64c a yard. 10c, 12c and 15c a yard Dress Ginghams, choice styles, at 64c a yard.

We have some Linen items we call to your attention. Our linens all come direct to us from the looms of the old country. They are selected personally. They are the best that are made.

45c a yard for 66-inch Bleached Table Damask, was 60c. \$1.00 a dozen for Bleached and Cream Damask Napkins, were \$1.35. 8c each for Hemmed Huck Towels, Bleached and Cream Turkish Towels, were 10c and 12c each. 5c a yard for Bleached and Brown Barnsley Toweling, reduced from 6½ and 7½c.

PITTSBURG, PA.

## QUAY AGAINST FIELD.

Result of First Day's Balloting at Harrisburg.

## THE SENATOR GOT 112 VOTES.

Loesch and Shaw of the Anti-Quayites Voted For Quay—All Democrats Except Timlin Cast Their Ballots For Jenks. Anti-Quayites Divided Votes.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—The end of the first day's fight in the battle for United States senator leaves the result very much in doubt. It is Senator Quay against the field and the indications are that there will be a deadlock lasting some days at least. The Republicans are divided between Mr. Quay and eight "favorite sons," and the Democrats are united on George A. Jenks. The senate and house voted separately and they will take a ballot today in joint session.

There was no election and should the ballot show no election today the balloting will continue daily until election is made. Senator Quay's total strength in both houses was 112 votes, 16 less than the number necessary to elect on joint ballot assuming that the full membership of 254 is present, a condition that does not seem possible, as there are several on the sick list now.

The first ballot showed that there was practically no break in the line of either of the Republican factions. Of the original signers to the anti-Quay pledge Senator Samuel A. Loesch of Schuylkill and Representative John I. Shaw of Allegheny voted for Senator Quay. Representative Frank L. Snyder of Luzerne, who was too ill to qualify when the legislature organized, took his seat. He was claimed by both factions and pleased neither by voting for Alvin Markle, the Hazleton millionaire coal operator and banker.

The 51 Republican senators and members who signed the second anti-Quay pledge voted as they promised. Representative Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, who was opposed to Senator Quay, but declined to act with his opponents, voted for President Judge Charles E. Rice of the superior court. This made 52 votes which the anti-Quay leaders claim Senator Quay cannot get while he is a candidate. Representative Timlin (Dem.) of Lackawanna, cast his ballot for Superior Court Judge Peter P. Smith of Scranton. He was the only Democrat who failed to vote for Jenks, the party choice.

The essence of the situation is that so long as the anti-Quay Republicans are united and the Democrats vote for Jenks, Senator Quay cannot be re-elected. His friends are confident, however, that he will steadily gain votes after today, while the leaders of the other side are just as confident that he has reached the high-water mark. Governor Stone is the senator's friend and is aiding him in his campaign. The senator is on the ground managing his canvass, and expects to stay during the early stages of the contest.

The anti-Quay Republican senators and members agreed to meet daily until the fight is settled. They are divided on congressmen Dalzell and Stone and other independent Republicans. Their leaders say it is too early to concentrate on one candidate against Senator Quay. There does not seem to be any prospect of a combination between the anti-Quay Republicans and the Democrats on the senatorship. Although not a single vote was cast in either house for senator Chris L. Magee of Pittsburg, he is regarded as a most important factor in the contest.

He has for years been opposed to Senator Quay's control of the state, but he declined to stay away from the Republican caucus, of which he was made the nominee, and voted for him during the balloting. The Pittsburg senator and his friends took part in the caucus and showed their opposition to Mr. Quay by voting for E. F. Jones of Pittsburg. Before the vote was announced, Mr. Magee moved to make Senator Quay's nomination unanimous. The motion carried, and the Pittsburg senator has since abided by the decision of the caucus. This has made him popular with the friends of Senator Quay and did not apparently diminish his popularity with the anti-Quay Republicans. Many of Senator Magee's friends in both factions are predicting that their favorite will be chosen to succeed Senator Quay in the event of it being demonstrated that the latter cannot win.

When the senate met Lieutenant Governor Gobin announced that agreeable to the constitution the chamber must proceed with the election of a United States senator. The chamber was crowded to suffocation.

The balloting resulted as follows: Matthew Stanley Quay of Beaver, 7; George A. Jenks of Jefferson, 12; John Dalzell of Pittsburg, 3; George A. Huff of Westmoreland, 1; Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, 1; Colonel E. A. Irwin of Clearfield, 1; Charles W. Stone of Warren, 1; John Stewart of Franklin, 1.

The members lined up as follows:

For Quay—Messrs. Brown of Philadelphia, Brown of Lawrence, Brown of Westmoreland, Crawford, Cummings, Eby, Gibson, Grady, Hardaker, Hartley, Hummel, Loesch, McClellan, Magee, Meredith, Mumick, Loesch, Clark, Colville, Crittenden, Dempsey, Fahey, Garvin, Gransbach, Harris, Heidelberg, Henderson, Hersch, Hossack, Hoskins, Keiper, Keyser, Klump, Kreps, Leard, Lewis, Lloyd, McAnis, McClain, McConnell, McFarlane, Mc

For Huff—Mr. Rice.

For Smith—Mr. Sprout.

For Colwell—Mr. Sproul.

For Smith—Mr. Sproul.

For Judge Stewart—Mr. Chisholm.

The vote in detail in the house follows:

Matthew S. Quay—Ackerman, Adams, Eber-

Learn, McNeese, McWhinney, Maciver, Mackay, Marshall, Means, Meyer, Miller, Milliken, Morrison, Mulkie, Murdock, Nisbet, Noblit, Parshall, Peoples, Reitzel, Richmond, Riebel, Robinson, Rutherford, Satter, Schoffstall, Scheur, Scott, Seal, Seidel, Selby, Shaw, Simon, Slater, Smith, Albert M.; Broderick, Stevens, Stahl, Thompson, Horace J.; Tiffany, Todd, Towler, Turner, Voorhees, Weaver, Whittingham, Williams, Wilson, Henry J.; Yates, Youngson, Zerbe, Parr (speaker)—total, 85.

George Jenks, Democrat—Anderson, Boyle, Brooks, Brown, Francis E., Brown, Thomas; Burnett, Castner, Chrisman, Constein, Craig, Cressy, Christie, Cutshall, Dayarmon, Dixon, Doty, Drase, Dumbauld, Engler, Fay, Fisher, Foster, Fow, Grover, Guenther, Haag, Hasson, Heil, Horch, Hook, Hoy, Johnson, Kayler, Keegan, Kessler, Kramer, Larcene, Lingle, McAndrews, Macomber, Maloney, Manning, Miller, S. Frank; Meyer, Myers, Nafziger, Noecker, O'Brien, Osler, Palm, Pratt, Ralston, Reiff, Rosenberry, Roth, Rothrock, Sheridan, Shutt, Skinner, Smith, John H.; Smith, Jos. W., Smith, Sylvester; Spatz, Squier, Sterner, Stewart, Samuel E.; Stranahan, Thompson, John H.; Tighe, Wenzel—total, 70.

John Dalzell, Democrat—Edmiston, Edwards, Fetterolf, Ford, Foster, McCandless, McElhany, Manley, Moore, Stradling, Wilkins and Winner—total, 12.

Charles W. Stone—Caldwell, Keater, Kendall, Norton, Sexton, Shane, Stahl, Stewart and William F. Wadsworth—total, 9.

John Stewart—Abrams, Allen, Bliss, Clarence, Jeffries, Koonitz, Nye and Kendall—total, 8.

George F. Huff—Hargrave, Reed, Savage, and William Wilson—total, 4.

Charles E. Rice—Curry, Woodruff—total, 2.

Alvin Markle—Snyder.

Charles Tibbs—Laubach, Martin, Smith, Frederick B.; Young—total, 1.

Gatusha A. Grov—Robb.

Peter P. Smith, Democrat—Timlin.

E. A. Irwin—Alexander, Linton—total, 2.

Absent and not voting—Bronpy, Cole, Dutera, Hurd—total, 1.

Necessary to a choice, 101.

Of the members marked absent and not voting, the first three are Democrats and the fourth Republican.

The house adjourned after the speaker had announced the result of the vote until 11 o'clock today.

## JENKS FOR FUSION.

Willing to Throw His Strength to Any One Who Can Beat Quay.

BRADFORD, Jan. 18.—Hon. George A. Jenks, who had been looking after the interests of one of his clients in the court of McKean county, left this evening for Harrisburg. In a chat with a reporter Mr. Jenks expressed himself in favor of the fusion idea in his senatorial fight.

"If the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans stand together in this contest," he said, "I believe Quay can be defeated. I will go to Harrisburg and if I find that any one of the various candidates can muster enough strength to overcome the Quay vote, I will certainly throw my strength to such candidate. I believe that it is my duty to the state and the country to do this."

## TROOPS ABOARD TRANSPORT.

The Grant, With Lawton and Troops, Expected to Get Under Way Today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Amid the waving of handkerchiefs and general farewells the United States army transport Grant, with Major General W. Lawton and 1,800 troops on board, bound for Manila, pulled out from pier 22, East river, Brooklyn, last night and proceeded to a point off Liberty island, where she dropped anchor to remain until today.

General Robert A. Hall of the Fourth regiment will be in command of all the troops on board the transport, Major General Lawton and his staff going as passengers. A few of the men on board managed to obtain a short leave of absence and two of them failed to return within the time limit. They were taken in custody by the police of the Fifty-third precinct and brought to the vessel in a patrol wagon.

They were given in charge of the corporal of the guard and consigned to the guardroom at once.

General Lawton arrived about the same hour, and was followed soon after by the members of his staff. There were four Red Cross nurses aboard.

Members of the house and senate committees, Adjutant General Corbin and several other army officers reached the city early this morning, boarded the Grant and made a thorough inspection.

## SOLDIER MAY DIE.

Private Hughes Understood to Have Been Found Guilty by a Courtmartial.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The trial of private Joseph Buckley, Company E, Second Louisiana volunteers, for the killing of private John D. Hughes of the same company on January 7, was concluded at Maricao. It is understood that the finding of the court is for the death of the accused, but the verdict will not be announced until it has been reviewed in the usual way. In answering Buckley's plea of insanity the prosecution brought forward officers of the regiment and Buckley's comrades, who testified that his behavior prior to the killing had shown no signs that he was mentally unbalanced.

Of the four hundred policemen who have been provisionally accepted for service in Havana in the reconstructed force no fewer than one hundred, it is said, are Spaniards. Chief of Police Menocal has decided to appoint his three brothers as inspectors.

## WANTS HEROES REWARDED.

President McKinley Wrote to Congress Regarding Rescue of Whalers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President McKinley sent a message to congress recounting as "another glorious page in the history of American seamen" the valorous deeds of the officers and men of the revenue cutter Bear in rescuing the imperiled whaling fleet in Arctic waters last year.

The president concluded by asking the thanks of congress to the officers and men of the party, with gold medals of honor to those of the overland expedition, and \$3,500 for the bestowal of rewards to W. T. Lopp and native herders who aided the relief expedition.

## THE FOURTH PAID.

Mustering Out of Coit's Command Commenced.

## DEDUCTION WAS NOT MADE.

Acting Paymaster General Carey Sent an Order to Major Guild Not to Do It—A Decision Modified by Comptroller Tracewell.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 18.—The Fourth Ohio was paid at noon and mustered out. The men were paid in full. Major Guild, the paymaster here, having received the following order from Acting Paymaster General Carey:

"No stoppage or deduction will be made in soldiers' pay on account of any payment made to him by the governor of a state or state authorities as a militiaman before his acceptance into volunteer service of the United States. Deductions required by general order No. 1 of 1898 should not be made."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Comptroller Tracewell of the treasury has modified a former decision regarding the pay of volunteer soldiers, in which he held that:

"No deductions should be made by the pay department from the pay that would be due a soldier under the act of July 7, 1898, on account of any payment that may have been made under the state militia law to him by the governor or state authorities from the date of his enrollment or joining for duty to the date of his acceptance into the volunteer army of the United States."

"The governor or state authorities make this payment to him as a state soldier, and because congress has seen fit by the act of July 8, 1898, to reimburse the governor or state for these payments is no sufficient reason for the government, by induction, to take away from the soldier what had been paid him by a state, and no sufficient reason why the act of July 7, 1898, should be evaded."

## SHERIFF LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

State Supreme Court Ousts All of the Interim Appointees.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 18.—The Ohio supreme court declared unconstitutional the law changing the time of commencement of term of sheriffs from January to September on the ground that the legislature has no power to provide an interval between the term of a sheriff and the one elected to succeed him.

The decision affirms the title of the duly-elected sheriffs, ousting all appointees for the interim. The law has caused confusion in nearly every county and in some a conflict between the newly elected sheriff and his predecessor, who sought to hold over until September.

## Wished He Could Punish Powell Too.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.—Wallace Bennett and his wife, who it was claimed, "badgered" several men out of money, among them William Powell, a New York traveling man, were fined \$300 each and sentenced to serve six months in the workhouse by Judge Fiedler, at the Central police court. In passing sentence the judge said: "I do not wish to be misunderstood when I sentence these people. It is not to satisfy Powell; it is to satisfy society. So far as Powell is concerned, I am sorry that I can not punish him."

## A PEACEFUL OPENING.

Joint Convention of Operators and Miners Convened.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—A show of good feeling attended the opening of the second annual joint convention of coal operators and miners at Carnegie hall, Allegheny. M. D. Ratchford, the retiring president of the United Mine Workers of America, called the convention to order. He said that peace and good feeling had prevailed this far under the Chicago agreement, and expressed the hope that the contract would be renewed at the present conference on such terms as to continue this condition and avoid all strikes.

As a representative of the miners he nominated Operator Alexander Dempster of Pittsburg as permanent chairman of the joint convention. Operator S. M. Dalzell of Illinois seconded the nomination and Mr. Dempster was elected unanimously.

As the well-known Pittsburg operator came forward to take his proper place in the convention Mr. Ratchford extended his hand and congratulated him, while the convention applauded. Mr. Dempster stated his appreciation of the honor, and expressed the hope that peace would follow the conference.

## BRYAN VISITED DENVER.

The Colonel Spoke to Legislators and at a Big Meeting.

DENVER, Jan. 18.—Colonel William J. Bryan made two public speeches in Denver, both of which were listened to by audiences only limited by the capacity of the auditoriums. The first was in the hall of the house of representatives, to which only those who had tickets were admitted. The other was at Coliseum hall.

After this address to the legislature Mr. and Mrs. Bryan repaired to the residence of Governor Thomas, where they were entertained at dinner, to which half a dozen of the leading Democrats of the state, including ex-Governors Grant and Adams, and a number of ladies, were guests.

There were about 3,000 persons in Coliseum hall and probably as many more on the outside pressing for admission.

## Condemned Murderer Suicided.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—Michael Ruminski, the Allegheny wife murderer, under sentence of death for the crime, committed suicide in the Allegheny county jail, thus cheating the hangman. He extricated some cords from his bed and strangled himself.

## LIBRARIAN YOUNG DEAD.

Died at His Residence in Washington From Bright's Disease and Complications and Overwork.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—John Russell Young, librarian of the congressional library, died at his residence here after an illness of several weeks.

There were with him at his death Mrs. Young, Berkeley Young, his son; Dr. Frear, his physician, and Ralph J. Meeker, one of the old newspaper friends of the librarian.

Dr. Frear, the attending physician, made a brief written statement that death was due to "acute Bright's disease, with complications. Overwork and too much brain work."

John Russell Young was born in Downingtown, Chester county, Pa., Nov. 22, 1841. He was educated in Pennsylvania and was admitted in the public schools of that city. Later he went to New Orleans, where an uncle lived, and continued his school work in the New Orleans high school. Returning to Philadelphia he secured a place on the Philadelphia Press in 1867 as copy boy, and from this



JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

dated his newspaper work. When John W. Forney came to Washington in 1861, to become secretary of the senate, he brought along Young, who, by this time, had become a full writer. While acting as Colonel Forney's private secretary Mr. Young continued his writings to the Philadelphia Press, and it was by his description of the first battle of Bull Run that he won his spurs as a war correspondent, at which he continued for a time.

On returning he became managing editor of the Philadelphia Press, which he resigned in 1866 to start The Morning Post, which, however, was not a success.

In 1866 Young became managing editor of the New York Tribune. At that time Young was only 25 years old. His leisure time he devoted to the study of the law, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar in New York city. In 1867 he again tried the establishment of a newspaper of his own, this time The Standard About this time, however, Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell induced Young to go abroad to look into financial affairs. While abroad on this mission the awful days of the Paris commune occurred and Mr. Young's account of the rise and fall of the commune and of the stirring days through which the French capital passed is regarded as one of the best examples of English descriptive writing.

In 1872 he became the European representative of the New York Herald and spent two years in London and Paris and another year in work and travel on the continent. In 1877 Grant started upon his memorable trip around the world, and on his invitation Mr. Young joined the party. After the return Mr. Young wrote "Around the World with General Grant."

During this trip Mr. Young was specially interested in China, to which country President Arthur sent him in 1880 as United States minister. He remained in China until the opening of the first Cleveland administration, when he returned to this country and engaged in literary and business pursuits.

When the new library of congress was completed, President McKinley named Mr. Young on July 1, 1884, as librarian, which place he retained until his death.

The funeral will be held Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at St. John's Episcopal church in this city. The service will be rendered by Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith. The interment will be in Washington and will be private.

## QUIET IN PHILIPPINES.

General Otis Cabled Good News—McKinley's Commission Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Advises were received from Manila that the situation on the islands is very quiet.

At Iloilo affairs are progressing satisfactorily, and a gratifying fact reported in the cablegram was that the officers aboard our ships and the individual surgeons were fraternizing freely on shore, and that there was no sign of trouble.

President McKinley announced during the session that he had finally passed on the personnel of the commission to visit and report on the Philippine islands as follows: Messrs. Schurmann, Dewey, Otis, Denby and Worcester.

## To Fight the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Democratic opponents of the peace treaty were in conference several hours devising ways and means for conducting their contest. They resolved to insist upon an amendment placing the Philippines on the same footing in their relation to the United States as Cuba, and to make a persistent fight if this concession was not granted.

## Introduced by Lentz.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Lentz of Ohio introduced a resolution providing for the discharge of such volunteers as entered the service for the war with Spain. It also provides that troops to the number of 13,000 may be raised among the natives of the islands acquired by the United States.

## About Catarrh.

It is caused by a cold of succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Its symptoms are pain in the head, discharge from the nose, ringing noises in the ears. It is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood, soothes and rebuilds the tissues and relieves all the disagreeable sensations.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## ARREST FOR EAGAN.

An Army Officer to Serve Notice on Him Today.

## HE WILL BE COURT-MARTIALED.

This Action Decided Upon by the President—General Merritt Spoken of as Probable President of the Board—Dismissal Likely the Penalty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The president announced to the cabinet that he had decided to order a court-martial to try Commissary General Eagan for the abusive and violent language he had used respecting Major General Nelson A. Miles while on the witness stand before the war investigating commission last Thursday.

Before the cabinet session he held a conference with the secretary of war and Adjutant General Corbin. It was not long in duration, but the action to follow General Eagan's utterances was decided and when the cabinet met the president announced that he had reached his decision in the matter. He said he had determined that there was only one course to adopt and that was to order a court-martial to be convened at once to try General Eagan. The decision met the unanimous approval of the members of the cabinet. Three of the president's official advisers, Secretary Alger, Secretary Wilson and Postmaster General Emory Smith, were absent, but in each instance their views are known to coincide thoroughly with the president's decision.

Secretary Alger spent some time at his house with Adjutant General Corbin. He left for New York late last night.

The mention of General Merritt's name as probable president of the court was due to the fact that he is the only available major general of the regular army, the others being General Brooke in Cuba and General Miles here, neither regarded as available. The friends of General Merritt are hoping that he will not be elevated, fearing that he will be accused of prejudice by one or perhaps both sides. The penalty for the offense with which General Eagan probably will be tried, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, is one of the most severe known in the army, being dismissal.

Prior to the cabinet meeting General Miles made a rather unusual call upon two members of the cabinet, Secretaries Hay and Long. He had just returned to the city from New York and when spoken to with reference to the Eagan case adhered to his original declaration that this was not a time for him to act, it all leaving the implication that if the commission did not act, or the administration, it would then be time for him to take some step.

The commissary general, prior to the cabinet meeting, said that he was prepared to accept loyalty whatever action the president might decide to take.

Secretary Alger confirmed the announcement made by members of the cabinet that a court-martial for the trial of Commissary General Charles P. Eagan would be ordered.

He made this statement as he was leaving the White House,



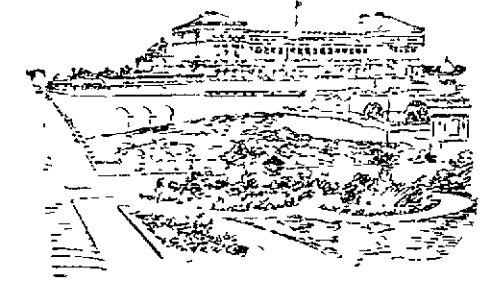
## TACKLING BIG JOBS.

CONGRESSMEN REALIZE THE SERIOUSNESS OF THEIR WORK.

Very little preliminary talk, but a great deal of hard thinking and promise of stirring speeches during the session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The holidays are over and everybody about the government buildings is settling down for business, of which there seems to be an extra amount. The congressmen and senators who spent the recess at their homes have returned and are taking up their work in a way that makes one believe there will be some lively times before the end of the session comes.

Hotel lobbies, clubs and the many places where the members of both house and senate congregate are busy places. The familiar faces of congressmen and senators are to be found in their old haunts. There is much talk of what will be done before March 4 makes its appearance. Few of the men will talk for pub-



PROPOSED NEW EXECUTIVE MANSION.

lication. One of the chief topics of conversation is the peace treaty, which was recently placed in the hands of the president by former Secretary of State Day. It is a well known fact that many of the senators and congressmen are not in favor of annexing any of the territory taken from Spain. It has been learned from persons who are in a position to know, however, that a large majority of both the house and senate are in favor of taking in all of the new possessions. Yet it is said there will be some lively debates regarding the matter. Already several of the senators have had a "go" at the subject. This, however, is only the preliminary of what is to follow. Secretary of State Hay and Attorney General Griggs have been in consultation with the president, and it is presumed, concerning the treaty. Neither of them would be interviewed, and when questioned as to what the nature of their visit to the executive mansion was would only smile and look wise.

The treaty is not the only matter which will come before congress which will be of interest. It is safe to say that before the end of the session they will have their hands full, and this session will go down in history as one of the most remarkable in the existence of that august body.

At the war department everybody is busy preparing papers for mustering out many of the volunteer regiments that are doing duty in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. They are also getting ready for the reorganization of the regular forces. The Hull bill, with several amendments, has been accepted by the house committee on military affairs, but it is far from becoming a law. It is claimed by some that Adjutant General Corbin and Secretary Alger are in favor of the bill and would like to have it passed. There are many of the senators and congressmen, however, who look upon the Hawley bill (which is the same as that of General Miles) with favor and believe it to be the best for the reorganization. Many of the senators and congressmen have declared their intentions of speaking on the matter before the measures are put to a vote.

Whether it be a lieutenant general or general, General Miles seems to be the most favored candidate. In military circles, in fact, one can scarcely go anywhere without hearing his name mentioned for the new rank. Less than two weeks ago the names of General Merritt, Shafter and Brooke were mentioned as likely candidates. The tide seems to have changed in favor of General Miles. General Brooke, as is known, has been appointed governor general of Cuba. General Merritt will command the east with headquarters at New York while General Shafter will return to California. If the full grade of general is received and two lieutenant generals in all, it is not unlikely that Major General Merritt and Brooke will be named to the latter places. It is said that 25,000 volunteers will be mustered out of service within the next month. This will be a saving to the war department in salaries alone of about \$750,000 a month.

Secretary Long is not going to resign—at least not at present. In speaking of the matter a few days ago he said: "I have been thinking of resigning, as I am anxious to return to private life. I will not do so for the present, as there are lots of things which need my attention here. There are many matters in connection with the war which have not been settled, and until they are I will remain."

There are yet a number of matters in connection with the war which have not been settled and which have caused some of the naval officers who took part in it considerable uneasiness. None of the men who have been recommended for promotion have heard what their promotion is to be. All the matters have been forwarded to the naval committees of the senate and house and have been held up there. Rear Admiral Dewey is the only officer who received his commission with the approval of the senate. The commissions sent to Rear Admirals Schley and Sampson have not had the approval of the senate and until they do they will not hold the positive grade. In other words, they will be acting rear admirals.

Several changes have been made in the higher grades of the navy. There is some talk now of sending a squadron of the finest ships we have to European waters to show the nations on the other

side what kind of vessels Uncle Sam's navy is made up of. Just when the squadron will be made up is not known nor have the vessels been selected. Admiral Schley has been spoken of as the one who will be placed in command of the squadron which will represent the United States in Europe. It is known that he is anxious for sea duty, and it has been said at the department that he will in all probability be sent to the European station.

The annual reports of the various departments have begun to make their appearance and are eagerly sought for. Many of them, especially that of Commodore Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, are of more than ordinary interest. Besides his regular report Commodore Crowninshield has added an appendix giving many accounts of the services rendered by the various ships in the war.

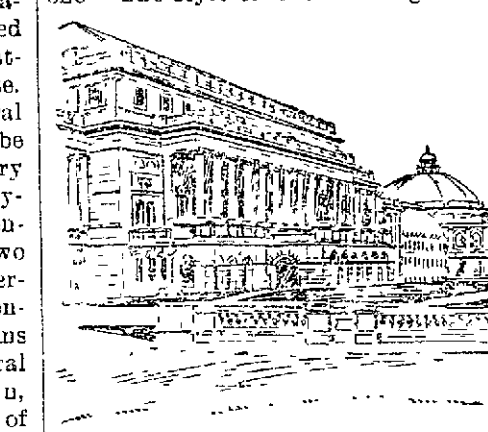
Speaker Reed has become lament— that is, he is said to have given his consent to the passage of the river and harbor bill at this session of congress. The bill, it is claimed, will carry with it appropriations for about \$40,000,000. New York will get but \$2,500,000. The rest will be distributed throughout the country. The largest portion of the money, it is said, will go to Ohio and along the Mississippi river. Chairman Burton announced officially that the bill will be passed within a short time.

The people who expect some legislation on the tariff and finance may be disappointed. Some of the senators and congressmen claim that there will not be any time for action either on the money question or the tariff. Those who are in charge of these matters, however, refuse to discuss them.

As soon as the peace treaty has been acted upon the matter of the kind of government for the new territory will be taken up. Just what will be done cannot be learned, but it is safe to say that the matter will be settled before congress adjourns.

There is every indication that the Nicaraguan canal bill will be acted on. There seems now to be very little opposition to the matter. The representatives of the company have been in the city for some time, and have had several conferences with some of the congressmen and senators. No positive information of what has been done toward having the bill presented can be had. Some say that the Bulwer-Clayton treaty stands in the way of the government having anything to do with building the canal. Others say that the treaty will be annulled, and that the work will be begun as soon as possible. No one, however, who knows about the matter will speak of it excepting to say the bill is likely to be presented before congress adjourns.

There are other matters that are attracting attention here. One of the foremost is the proposed new executive mansion. The plans for the building have been prepared by Paul J. Petz, the architect of the congressional library, and are drawn to a scale which will put the building in close rivalry with many of the more prominent palaces of Europe. Like the congressional library, the new White House will be a splendid specimen of architecture. Many places have been suggested as a site for the building, but Meridian hill seems to be the most acceptable. It is one of the highest points in the city. It is double the height of the foundation site of the capitol, the latter being 90 feet and the former more than 200 feet from the high tide water of the Potomac. The old building, whose corner stone was laid in 1792, is not to be compared with the plans of the new one. The style of the building is to be



PROPOSED EXECUTIVE MANSION—SIDE VIEW. The American adaptation of the Roman classic. The material will be white marble. Attached to the wing will be the winter garden, which will be larger than that at Franklin D. Roosevelt. The main part of the building will form the letter H. Large colonnades line the front and wings of the building. On top of it will be a roof garden intended for the use of the president's family. It will contain all modern appliances and without question be the finest building of its kind in America, if not in the world. —EDWARD A. VANCE.

A Porto Rico Dinner. A swell dinner in a Puerto Rican house is a trying gastronomic ceremony. The menu is made up of astonishing variety, and the dishes seem to follow no conventional sequence in their procession to the table. Soup is as apt to be the second or third dish as the first. Roast beef and beefsteak are served at most unheard of moments. The disastrous effect of a meat diet in tropical climates has been dwelt upon by medical experts, yet at one dinner no less than eight meat dishes were served—combinations of bacon, of ham, of kidney, of beef and of chicken.

The following is the menu of a dinner given to two Americans by a rich sugar planter. Fried eggs and two fried corn cakes, vegetable soup filled with garlic; "goodinga" (a hash made of chopped kidneys and liver, seasoned with garlic and split olives), flared beef, cooked juicy and hard flavored with garlic and oil; beefsteak, onions and garlic, fried in oil, and served in overdone fragments; potatoes, sweet and Irish; rice and scrambled eggs; guava jelly in rectangular blocks; coconut and brown sugar. American apple and cream cheese, coffee and cigars, champagne.—Harper's Weekly.

## GOLD IN CANADA.

Tips to Prospectors in the Western Part of Ontario.

(Special Correspondence.)

TORONTO, Jan. 9.—The easy accessibility, abundant surface indications, cheapness of supplies, favorable laws, perfect titles and low purchase price of the land make the western Ontario goldfields a regular paradise for the prospector.

Even if you are totally without capital, but have the slightest knowledge of minerals, a "grab stake" usually can be secured with the greatest of ease. In that case the good angel provides the supplies and the prospector hunts for gold. If a desirable find is made, the grab stake man advances money to pay for the official survey, the purchase price of the land, and the two parties hold equal interests.

In these mining districts pack animals are totally unknown, but, owing



GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ VEIN.

to the great number of lakes and streams, a canoe is an absolute necessity. The Peterboro is a favorite and a good two man canoe can be had for \$30. A large one, however, 17½ feet long, capable of carrying 2,000 pounds—a three man canoe—costs about \$42. An Indian birch bark costs from \$7 to \$12 and is a favorite with some. The Peterboro is even lighter, however, for carrying over the portages and less easily damaged in the water.

After a canoe you need a tent. One 7 by 7 feet with 2 foot walls can be had for \$7.50. Next comes a light ax, a shovel, pole pick, a one quart mortar, pestle, sieve and gold pan. In regions where refractory ores abound the prospector is dependent upon the assayer for proof of evidence of values, but the highly free milling ores of western Ontario can be satisfactorily tested by "panning."

The tin baker, plates, knives, forks, spoons, frying pan, cups, a nest of tin buckets and basins are all necessities. Including a tent, an outfit to that extent will cost from \$20 to \$25. Of course each man will need a pack sack and blankets, a revolver or small rifle for game and fishing tackle.

Provisions for two men cost about \$10 a month. For the inner man, who always is strongly in evidence when prospecting, you will require flour, bacon, salt, sugar, baking powder, tea and coffee. These articles, with matches, are necessities. If you use tobacco, see that you have enough for the whole trip.

The experienced prospector usually pitches a camp and works from that until he has enough of the surrounding country prospected to make another move necessary. He does his cooking in the evening, and in the morning, while the dew is on, "pans" the samples of rock found the day before. If the vein is of satisfactory size and appearance and the rock pans gold, he considers he has found something worth taking up, but ordinarily it gets no "color" in his pan he passes it up. About 8 a. m. at the latest the prospector starts out from camp for his day's work. One of the best and most successful discoveries of gold bearing rock in western Ontario works as I have indicated, and also takes a lunch along so that he does not have to return to camp for dinner. He does not take much time at noon and moves fast enough so that he often feels warranted in returning to camp at 4 p. m. He then cooks, performs other camp duties, eats supper and prepares for the next day. Some prospectors carry heavy packs and outfits on their backs all day and camp right where night catches them. That is hard work, and ordinarily does not pay. They soon learn to stop it.

When a prospector makes a find of mineral and wishes to take up the land which bears it, he first must mark it, which usually is done by blazing a tree in one or two conspicuous places and then making an inscription something like this:

I claim \_\_\_\_\_ acres.  
Aug. 1, 1897. JOHN SMITH.  
After the location has been marked the prospector immediately makes application at the crown land department in Toronto or the nearest suboffice for such a number of acres as he may desire—not less than 40 and not to exceed \$20. The application must be accompanied by an affidavit that he has discovered valuable mineral thereon and the date.

Within 60 days of the application he must pay to the department one-quarter of the sum necessary to purchase the location, or one-fourth of the first year's rental, and within three months after the date of application the balance of the price required by the crown land department. The applicant must also within four months file proper plans and held notes by a properly authorized Ontario land surveyor.

The Ontario government holds out every inducement to mining men, and provides elaborate reports, maps, both geological and geographical, copies of the mining laws and much other matter, which is distributed gratis by the crown land department and bureau of mines at Toronto.

JOHN L. MORRISON.

## Dangers of Pony Express Riding.

In The Century there is an article on "The Pony Express," written by St. Joseph, Mo., and San Francisco, written by W. F. Bailey. The author says:

Considering the danger encountered, the percentage of fatalities was extraordinarily small. Far more station employees than riders were killed by the Indians, and even of the latter more were killed off duty than on. This can be explained by the fact that the horses furnished the riders, selected as they were for speed and endurance, were far superior to the mounts of the Indians.

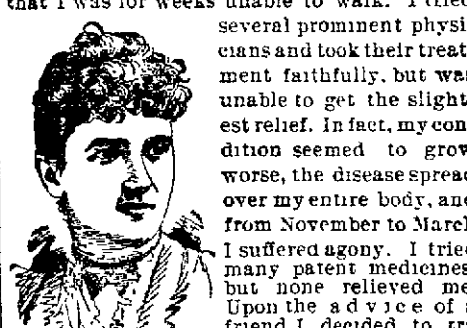
There is only one case on record where a rider was caught, and that was owing to his having been surrounded. This occurred in Nebraska, along the Platte river. He was shot, and several days later his body was found. His pony, still bridled and saddled, was also found with the mail intact. It was transferred to another horse and soon forwarded to its destination. In laying out the route through the Indian country pains were taken to avoid anything that would afford cover for an ambushed foe.

One of the greatest dangers encountered by the pony express riders was from immigrants and others who mistook them for Indians. In those days it was shoot first and investigate afterward, provided the shooter survived to make an investigation. A number of the riders met their death in this way, being mistaken for Indians, horse thieves or road agents. It is a strange but notable fact that the Indians often stood and saw the daring riders fly past without offering to molest them. There was a mystery about it that made it "bad medicine" to interfere with them. Superstitions as they were, they seldom bothered with anything that they could not understand.

## Oh, the Pain of Rheumatism!

Rheumatism often causes the most intense suffering. Many have for years vainly sought relief from this disabling disease, and are to-day worse off than ever. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and Swift's Specific is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated diseases.

A few years ago I was taken with inflammatory Rheumatism, which became so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried



several prominent physicians and took their treatment faithfully, but was unable to get the slightest relief. In fact, my condition seemed to grow worse, the disease spread over my entire body, and from November to March I suffered agony. I tried many patent medicines, but none relieved me. Upon the advice of a friend I decided to try

Swift's Specific. Before allowing me to take it, however, my guardian, who was a chemist, analyzed the remedy, and pronounced it free of poison or mercury. I felt so much better after taking two bottles that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely. The cure was permanent, for I have never since had a touch of Rheumatism, though many times exposed to damp and cold weather.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.  
8111 Fowleson Avenue, Philadelphia.  
Don't suffer longer with Rheumatism. Throw aside your oils and liniments, as they can not reach your trouble. Don't experiment with doctors—their potash and mercury will add to your disability and completely destroy your digestion.

S.S.S. For the Blood.  
It will cure perfectly and permanently. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral. Book's mailed free by Swift Specific Co., A. S. S. Co., Ga.

Frazer Axle Grease.  
DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE.



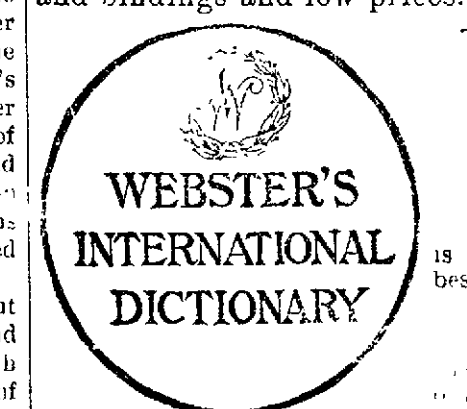
Not affected by Heat or Cold. Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair. Manufactured by FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., Factories: Chicago, St. Louis, New York.

## Bibles! Bibles! Bibles!

TEACHERS' BIBLES.

An entirely new edition of Teachers' Bibles. Large, clear type, references, maps and all the necessary helps to Bible study. This Bible is remarkably cheap and good.

Family Bibles. Pulpit Bibles.—We have the exclusive sale of the American Bible Society Bibles, the best and cheapest line made. We always have a good variety of styles and bindings and low prices.



WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

The New Webster's International Dictionary.

A stock of these always on hand, in both Plain and Indexed.

The Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary is steadily growing in popularity. It is the best medium priced Dictionary on the market.

It is a most necessary to have a holder for all dictionaries. The best one we know of and on record is The Columbia

## Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS

## GET THE RIGHT PLASTER

There are others, but you don't want them. When you need a plaster you need it, and there's no time for experimenting and finding out mistakes afterward.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are quick and sure, and acknowledged by the highest medical authorities and everybody else to be the best remedy for pains and aches of every description.

Do not be persuaded to accept a substitute. Allcock's have no equal.

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# HOSPITAL STORIES.

## Facts Concerning the People and Conditions at the Big Institution.

### AN UNUSUAL FEATURE.

**More Male than Female Patients Now in the Asylum—How the Insane are Brought to Massillon—Mr. Anderson's Sure Cure.**

An unusual condition which exists at the Massillon State Hospital for the Insane is that there are a greater number of male than female patients. There are but 150 women, while there are nearly 190 men. In most other institutions throughout the country the contrary is true. Superintendent Richardson stated the other day that as a general thing the insane man either dies or recovers within a reasonable period after entering the institution, while it is nothing unusual for the woman to live out her full allotment of years in insanity. The confinement has not the same effect on the women as the men. The former usually are accustomed to being indoors a great part of the year, and consequently they suffer but little from it.

Patients are now received at the hospital from five counties—Stark, Columbiana, Portage, Tuscarawas and Carroll, the last mentioned having recently been incorporated into this district. There are now eighteen Carroll county patients in the Columbus institution. Dr. Richardson says they will be brought to Massillon in the spring.

Quietly are patients brought to the institution that few people who are not connected with the asylum hear or know anything concerning them. There is little in the appearance of the average insane person to attract attention, and thus it is no difficult matter to bring the afflicted to Massillon, board a hospital bound car and reach there without making a stir. At different times last week, August Little, a county infirmarian, David Houts, of Portage county, and G. E. Lustig, of Massillon, were admitted to the institution.

Of the seventy-five attaches of the institution, more are from Stark than any other county. Massillon has furnished Chief Engineer George Sutton, Assistants Thomas Platt and J. D. Carr, Gardener Arthur Fink, Attendant Joseph Fink, Fireman Gustave Bantz, Chief Cook James McIsaac, Second Cook Albert Miller, Chief Landdress Dolly Vaughn, and the Misses Kemmer, Esther Davis, Royer, Snyder and Leininger. The women are employed either in the laundry or dining room.

Willard Priest, who tells visitors that he smoked five boxes of cigarettes every day until he lost his mind, is one of the youngest inmates of the asylum. He is sixteen years old, and was sent here from East Liverpool. He is always quiet and calm and very useful in the culinary department.

Since grip has taken down several employees of the institution, A. J. Anderson, whose poor brain is filled with a Klondike street railway project and the idea that he is a doctor, has written more prescriptions than the entire medical fraternity of Massillon. He gives one or more to every visitor. The following is a fair specimen. "Take before going to bed, take a dose of pills and steam your head in boneset tea. Drink store tea three times a day. Take crab cider, cayenne pepper and sugar by the tumbler three or four times a day. For the head take snuff. This receipt is worth \$5 if taken in time."

The processes which must be gone through to secure admission for a person to an insane asylum are simple, too simple, some people think. First, somebody must make affidavit that somebody else is insane. Then the probate judge holds an inquest and examines witnesses. The law says that one of these must be a physician. About the others it is not so particular. If the judge is satisfied that the person is insane, that settles it; he is sent to the asylum. At the institution he is registered and numbered, and the addresses of his relatives or friends, if he has any, are taken. He is an ordinary patient after that. Under ordinary circumstances the alleged insane person need not be brought into court. The probate judge has but to visit him. If the insanity of an accused individual is disputed, however, he must be given a hearing and witnesses for both sides examined.

Wilson Hughes, the handiest of the state hospital patients, is one of Cook McIsaac's assistants. He has been an inmate, at different times, of the county infirmary and the institutions at Toledo and Cleveland. He is happier in Massillon than he has been anywhere else.

Hughes's memory is longer than his. He can give the exact date of every occurrence of the slightest importance to himself for years and years back. He is not more than five feet tall and his extraordinary feature is his head. His chin is thin and sharp. His face is broad and his forehead is nearly twice as broad. He was sent from Alliance, and can relate incidents concerning all the prominent people in eastern Stark county.

One hundred and twenty-five loaves of bread, each weighing two and one-half pounds, are consumed every day by the three hundred and fifty patients and seventy-five employees of the institution. When they have hot biscuits for a meal, the baker usually figures on a demand for about six hundred. Three hundred pounds of beef are enough for one meal. Fifty gallons of coffee are required to wash it down.

The weekly dances for the inmates are to be held regularly again. For a time the sickness of a number of the attendants made it impossible for these to take place. There is nothing that the patients think about half so much or look forward to with greater pleasure than the Friday evening dance.

### A LAKE PILOT'S LEG.

How it Solved the Mystery of the Wreck of a Steam Propeller.

"We're never amazed when vessels go aground and are wrecked on Lake Erie during the gales that are common about that treacherous water, for we expect such things then," said a lake skipper, "but when one is grounded on a clear day and wrecked on a course as clear as the day in the hands of a pilot that knows the ground like a book we naturally wonder a little and want to know the whys and wherefores. Such was the case of the propeller Susan E. Peck that went aground near Bar point and was lost with a \$20,000 cargo."

"The captain of the Susan E. had sailed successfully hundreds of times between Point Pelee and Bar point and in all kinds of weather, and this time he had a wheelman who was known from one end of the lake to the other as one of the most expert navigators in the lake business. He had been lying up a long time, for the very good reason that owing to an accident to one of his legs that leg had to be amputated to save his life. The lost member was replaced by an artificial leg, and then the pilot was ready to take his post at the wheel again. His first service after his misfortune was this trip of the Susan E. Peck, and he ran her aground."

"The puzzle to everybody was how it was possible for the propeller, handled by a man of such skill and experience, on a straight course only 40 miles long and with every sailing condition favorable, to leave her course. The pilot was the most puzzled and astounded person of all. He soon got another vessel, and this one he ran in such an erratic manner, but fortunately with no disastrous result, that he was compelled to give her up, and his usefulness as a pilot was gone. He and others went to investigating to see if they could discover what was wrong with his seamanship."

"After awhile they discovered what they believed was the trouble. In the pilot's artificial leg a great deal of steel had been used in the joints and other places. Sitting close to the lunatic, as he did while steering, this steel deranged the compass so that it threw the wheelman way off his reckoning and led to the wrong piloting that had wrecked the Susan E. Peck and endangered the other vessel that the wheelman navigated subsequently. This was what they argued, and to demonstrate the correctness of the theory the pilot took charge of a vessel without working his false leg. Everything went to a charm. The mystery of the Susan E. Peck was solved, and the pilot was restored to his old place in the confidence of Lake Erie skippers and vessel owners." —New York Sun.

**Many People Cannot Drink** coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

**MASSILLON & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.**  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

MASSILLON, O., January 2, 1899.  
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company in the Massillon Savings and Banking Company, in the city of Massillon, O., on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1899.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

**Maps For Ready Reference.**  
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., has just issued in convenient form for household, library and school reference an atlas of seven colored maps of the world, the United States and our new possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, together with an amount of valuable information connected therewith—all up to date. This atlas will be sent free to any address on receipt of six (6) cents in postage.  
Apply to Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, or to E. G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Notice.**  
Your dead live again and would return to cheer and help would you but open the way. For instruction on spirit return subscribe for the Light of Truth, published weekly at Columbus, O. Christians and Spiritualists alike pronounce it the best journal in the world for the money. Price, \$1 per year.

### A MISTAKE IN THE BIRD MARKET.

A Persian in the market place longed for and so took home a wren. Yes, his was but a common case—Such always are the ways of men.

Once his, the brown bird please him not. Almost he wished it would take wing. He loosed the cage door and forgot. The dark, unsinging, lonely thing.

Night came and touched with wind and dew (Alone there in the dim moonshine) A rose that at the window grew—And, oh, that sudden song divine.

His children started from their sleep. Their orient eyes with rapture lit. Their pale young mother hid to weep. Their father did not care a wit.

He only heard the impetuous wail. From that night and person overhead. "My wren is but a nightingale. I'll wring its noisy throat!" he said. —Susan Platt in Century.

### WHAT A WORK IS MAN!

The Human Body the Most Wonderful Thing in the World.

Human beings are of all sizes, but the tall man is less common than the short. Only one in every 208 exceeds the height of six feet. For every foot of stature a man should weigh from 26 to 28 pounds, a proportion that is not the lot of all in these hurrying, scurrying days. An average sized man weighs 140 pounds; a woman 125 pounds. Curiously enough, the mean weight and height of humans are below those of some people. Another unexpected thing in this respect is that a negro's skeleton weighs more than that of an Englishman.

The vitalizing power is the blood, a drop of which takes but 22 seconds to go the round of the body. There passes through the heart once every three minutes an amount of this precious fluid equal to all that is contained in the body. The miracle of the blood circulation reveals some astonishing and undreamed of truths. It is estimated that, assuming the average speed of the heart to be 69 beats a minute, the blood travels 207 yards in 60 seconds. In other words, 7 miles an hour, 168 a day or 6,320 per year.

If a man of 84 could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life, it would have traversed in that period no less than 5,150,808 miles. The average weight of the brain of an adult male is 3 pounds 8 ounces, of a female 2 pounds 8 ounces. The woman's brain begins to decline in weight after the age of 30, the man's not till ten years later. According to high authorities the nerves, with their branches and minute ramifications connecting with the brain, exceed 10,000,000 in number.

The palms of the hands and soles of the feet are composed of cushions of fat, in order that sudden jolts and violent blows may be successfully resisted and no injury done to the muscles and bones underneath. The muscles—of which the tongue monopolizes 11—and bones of the human structure in combination are capable of more than 1,200 different motions.

The teaching of experience indicates that accidents are far more likely to occur to the right leg and arm than to the left. Further evidence of this fact is supplied by the makers of artificial limbs. They dispose of many more appendages to the right side of the body than to the other. Statistics show that in 54 cases out of 100 the left leg is stronger than the right.

If a man could move his legs proportionally as fast as an ant, he would travel not far from 800 miles an hour. —London Mail.

### A Curious Case of Somnambulism.

The modern novelist is very prone to found his plots on the doings of sleep-walkers and hypnotists, but, as usual, "truth is stranger than fiction," and his efforts are outdone by actual occurrences. Here, for example, is a true story from France of a gentleman missing from his bedroom a packet containing more than \$2,000 worth of bonds. The thief could not be traced, but shortly afterward the mistress of the house, who had taken the robbery to heart even more than her husband, was taken to a doctor, for she was suffering from nervous prostration.

The doctor, a firm believer in hypnotism, was told of the robbery and, putting two and two together, hypnotized his patient and extorted a confession from her that she had taken the bonds and buried them in the garden. There, upon search being made, they were found, but the lady is as yet quite ignorant of the fact that she herself was the person who hid them. Chambers Journal.

### Where Early Planting is Desirable.

"I tell a well meaning but perhaps not yet perfectly persistent young friend, who asks me about it," said Mr. Staybolt, "that there is no such thing as an incubator that will hatch out eagles from dollars while you wait, that the only way indeed in which a money crop can be raised is by the most careful and constant cultivation, and I venture to remind him, being young and with the world yet before him, that this is a crop in which it is desirable to begin planting early in order to produce the best results." —New York Sun.

### Took the Hint.

"I dearly love birds, he gently sighed, and then she didn't do a thing but baste to the open piano and softly began singing 'I wish I were a bird.' 'They are looking for a nest now.' —Yonkers Statesman.

### Length and Breadth.

Mrs. Billus—Well, I'm glad we went. Foreign travel does broaden one's mind so!

Mr. Billus—And shortens his bank account.—Chicago Tribune.

The quorum which ratified the United States constitution for Pennsylvania was secured by abduction and held behind locked doors.

"Trivial" is derived from the Latin for three ways, and means the petty gossip of the crossroads.

### COLOR BLIND PAINTERS.

A London Oculist Asserts That There Are Such Artists.

To speak of a color blind artist sounds like joking, said a noted oculist; but, strange as it seems, there are several persons so affected who can nevertheless paint extremely well. Numbers of color blind people there are, of course, who draw perfectly in pencil, ink and crayons, but I myself know a scene painter attached to a provincial theater who, though "color blind," paints all its scenery, and has quite a local name, not only for his "interiors" and oak chambers, but even for landscapes. I can tell you also of two London ladies who consulted me for color blindness who painted really beautiful pictures. One is the daughter of a late famous artist and was taught painting by her father. She is quite unable to distinguish red from green, but her colors are all labeled with the names, and she has been taught which to use for certain effects. Possibly her painting may seem to her eyes, as it were, drawing with a brush and "shading" with the colors.

The other is a lady artist of some celebrity, who has for years exhibited annually in London. The public is not aware that she is color blind. She painted the "Wedding Group" for a certain noble bridegroom a year or two ago and also several public men's portraits and one of an eminent physician fetched 500 guineas.

There is a gentleman residing at Kensington who, having years ago left the navy through finding his advancement hopelessly barred by his color blindness, is at present making several hundreds a year by his brush as an artist, designing most artistic and brightly colored picture posters for advertisement hoardings. —London Answers.

### Meekison of Ohio

Has Been Greatly Benefited by Pe-ru-na.

Congressman D. Meekison of Ohio, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby. I have been afflicted



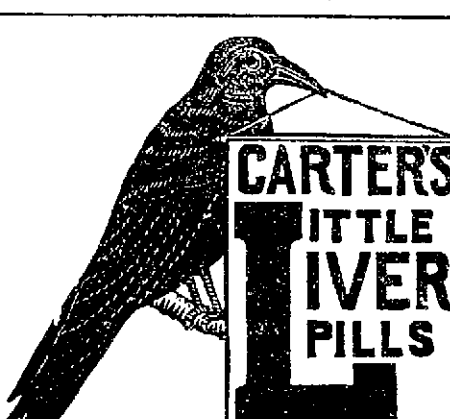
Hon. D. MEEKISON.

with catarrh of the head and feel encouraged to believe that continued use of Pe-ru-na will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing.

Yours sincerely,

D. MEEKISON.

The continued receipt of endorsements like this for Dr. Hartman's great catarrh remedy, prove its value beyond question. Men of prominence everywhere are recognizing the merit of Pe-ru-na and are willing to give expression to their judgment because a certain, absolute cure for catarrh is a public good. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.



**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**  
**SICK HEADACHE**  
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.**

Substitution

the fraud of the day

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

### CRONE'S JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

of Dry Goods Commences Saturday, Jan. 14,

After 3 months of profit making, we will inaugurate the greatest Winter Clearance Sale ever held in the county. Come early. There's danger in waiting. What's here one day, may be gone the next. Below we give you but a hint of what we are doing. Watch the crowd.

40 pieces of Silk and Wool Dress Goods, worth 25c to 30c they'll be gone before you know it at 15c a yard.  
40 pieces of all wool and Silk Mixed Goods, Cheap at 25c to 30c. Sale price, 19c.

48 pieces Choice Fine Dress Goods in Black and Colors, suitable for Spring Dresses. Choice of the lot, 43c a yard.  
Cotton Blankets, 33c a pair.  
44 Unbleached Muslin, 34c a yard.

### A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, severe feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—Mrs. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.

The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ailments is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by mail as many as a hundred thousand ill women during a single year.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE ROAD AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating balconies. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, a climate most invigorating. Two new and passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annular balconies, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo" Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Port Huron. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. SCHAEFER, G. P. & A. D. & C. Detroit.

TO POINTS SOUTH  
On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at rates and a few cents per mile.

For information County Map Publishers, etc., address:

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

### HOTEL SCHENLEY

The New Hotel Opposite SCHENLEY PARK PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY

WHICH IS DIRECTLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE

PAID UP RAILROAD

AND THE PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGANY RAILROADS

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### Wanted a Chance.

A Scotch preacher who found his congregation going to sleep one Sunday before he fairly began suddenly stopped and exclaimed: "Brethren, it's nae fair 'till a man haff a chance. Wait 'till I get along, and then if I nae worth listening to gang to sleep, out dinna gang before I get commenced. Gie a man a chance."

### An Expert.

"Do you carry?"  
"I should say I did!"  
"And what are your specialties?"  
"Sausages and omelets." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is a sadder truth than people who live only to amuse themselves work harder at the task than most people do in earning their daily bread. —Hudson News.

**10 CENTS**  
In any one of Silver will be sent a copy of



One hundred part book, describing the resources and opportunities of the soil contiguous to the line of the CINCINNATI & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. It shows the various advantages of the West Florida by counties. Write for ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

### Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at rates and a few cents per mile.

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## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.

DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.

SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 10.

FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Hamerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.

More than 11,000,000 votes were cast at the recent election in the states which participated in them, notwithstanding the fact that minor offices only were voted for at some of them. In the presidential election of 1896 the total popular vote was 14,000,000. The Republican plurality in 1898 was larger than in the presidential election preceding.

The would-be defenders of Aguinaldo and his followers are now holding up the down-trodden red man as an example of the destiny awaiting the inhabitants of our recent territorial acquisition. The fact that the United States will this year appropriate \$2,500,000 for Indian schools offers, of course, only an increased evidence of the dark future in store for the proteges of the American administration.

John Barrett, ex-minister of the United States to Siam, has some sound views upon the Philippine situation, which were expressed in a speech made at a recent meeting of the chamber of commerce at Shanghai. Mr. Barrett believes that the opponents of expansion in this country do not realize the unlimited opportunities that will be lost if the United States does not hold the islands and that the extension of American trade and influence in East Asia are mainly dependent upon one controlling them. The difficulties of governing the islands have been exaggerated in Mr. Barrett's opinion, and Aguinaldo and his followers can be pacified by firm diplomacy.

The first Populist endeavor for the real good of humanity is shown in the introduction of a bill by the Populist state senate of Kansas which provides that not more than fifty cents shall be charged for a double berth in a sleeping car for one night. The Populist senator, Mr. Young, who introduced this bill, is said to be opposed to the tipping of porters for shining the shoes of passengers, for the reason that members of his party wear boots which are greased at home before they start on a trip. The bringing about of a few such reforms in the regulation of sleeping car companies would do much toward obliterating past Populist records in the minds of the traveling public.

Demonstration of the fact that this nation is able to build warships as cheaply as they can be built in other countries has been made by the placing of orders in several American shipyards by the governments of Japan and Russia. This is undoubtedly only the beginning of a development in the direction of constructing warships in this country for other nations, the limits of which cannot be predicted. If, in addition to this, measures can be enacted by congress for the encouragement of the carrying of our foreign commerce in American built and American manned ships, opportunities for the profitable employment of American capital and labor will be largely increased, and the United States will have made long strides in the direction of commercial expansion and maritime development.

An article in the New York Sun on "The Nations Tax-Paying Ability" shows how easily the country has borne the increased taxation imposed by the Dingley tariff act and by the war revenue act. "In addition," it continues, "our citizens were able, from their own resources, to lend the government last summer \$200,000,000, and at the same time they have repurchased from foreign holders several hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of securities which they had sold them in previous years, besides importing \$100,000,000 in gold, and lending to foreign borrowers another \$100,000,000 out of the excess of our exports of commodities over our imports. Taking into account our home investments in buildings, manufacturing and other industrial enterprises, it is fair to estimate the surplus earnings of the nation, during the past year, at considerably over \$500,000,000."

Among the reasons why the Philippine government should be reorganized, as set forth by Agoncillo in his letter to the state department, is the following: "American precept and example have influenced my people to desire independent government." It is interesting to note in this connection the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Hykes, who has just returned from Manila, and whose impressions regarding the Filipinos have been extensively published. Dr. Hykes says:

"I believe that if Western influence were to be entirely withdrawn civilization would spontaneously die out in the Philippines. The mass of the people are ignorant in the extreme, and they are not prepared and will not be prepared for many years for self-govern-

ment. It will be generations before their aspirations to become an independent commonwealth ought to be realized."

It is to be hoped that re-awakened interest in the long deferred plan for building electric lines to Dalton and Navarre will not die out because it has been found that certain legal technicalities stand in the way of carrying out Councilman Kramer's plan proposing to bond the city for \$100,000. There remain other methods, which if promptly and energetically pushed, will secure the necessary funds, and a first move in this direction should be the collection of that \$3000 bond, long since forfeited by the Canton-Massillon electric railway company. The advantages to be gained by the building of the two roads are so obvious and have been so frequently set forth, that little remains to be said except to urge that whatever can be done in a matter of such immense importance to the city be done as soon as possible.

Officials of the department of geological survey have been recently poring over ancient and modern atlases with the result that an astonishing discovery has been made. On the Keith Johnson Royal atlas, sanctioned by the British foreign office and dated 1881, there are two groups of islands with the word "American" marked across them, of which our authorities had no knowledge. They are situated in the middle of the Pacific and are known as the Phoenix and Union groups. Investigation shows that for nearly fifty years these islands were generally conceded to be American possessions, and that we had considerable trade growing out of the guano deposits, with their inhabitants, which number about 50,000. In 1870 these deposits began to run out, and eventually the islands were forgotten, although ours by the right of discovery. Within the last fifteen years this group, with other western Pacific islands was announced to be "within the sphere of British influence," but there is no record of the British having officially announced a protectorate over them. As Spain has refused to cede one of the Caroline islands to this government for a cable and coaling station, the ownership of this newly discovered group becomes an important question to the United States in view of the probable opening of the Nicaragua canal.

The speech made by Senator Gray at Wilmington on Saturday, contains as fair and unprejudiced an exposition of the President's standing regarding the Philippines as any which has so far appeared. Senator Gray, while not in favor of expansion, sees no way of escaping the responsibilities imposed upon the country by the result of the recent war, and although not a Republican, he declares that his confidence in the patriotism and purity of the purpose of the President, who has not committed himself to a policy, but has provided for the military government of the possessions taken from Spain until congress has determined upon a definite policy to be pursued concerning them. "Shall we hold the sovereignty in trust for their people as we do in Cuba," said Senator Gray, regarding the Philippines, "or shall we, with their consent, establish a protectorate over them or govern them as we will in the island of Porto Rico? All these important questions will properly come up for determination after the ratification of the treaty. I will not entertain the fear that the American people will not stand by the principles of the constitution and the Declaration of Independence; that they will not curb the ambition of territorial aggrandizement and exhibit to the world an example of moderation, justice and self-restraint that will be worth to us in moral strength more than all the islands of the seas."

## RANDOM COMMENT.

The Republicans of Ohio will go into the coming campaign united of course, but the party can have no permanent and effective harmony except on the basis of a constant regard for its own integrity. That is a good thing to remember while we are talking of party unity. —Findlay Republican.

The year has begun with the money in circulation in the United States well over \$25 for every man, woman and child in the country. That average has been reached but a few times in the history of the country, and never when the purchasing power of a dollar was as great as it now is or when the use of bank checks, drafts, etc., made the demand for coin and currency so light in proportion to the volume of business. —Cleveland Leader.

## La Grippe

It's here again! The doctors say it mostly attacks the weak, the thin, those with poor blood and nerves all unstrung. Escape is easy, simply by taking

## Scott's Emulsion

The oil is the very best food for making rich blood and producing force and energy. The hypophosphites give stability and strength to the nerves. The germs of La Grippe cannot affect a body thus fortified.

See and buy all druggists.

## NEWS FROM CANTON.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

## MORE DIVORCE CASES IN COURT.

No Decrees Were Granted Wednesday—The Maier Case Began Today with a Score of Witnesses at Hand—Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company Sued.

CANTON, Jan. 18.—The divorce case of Lucy Maier vs. Arthur Maier, of Massillon, was commenced this morning in court room No. 1 before Judge McCarty. At least twenty witnesses have been subpoenaed and the hearing will probably last two days. Robert H. Folger represents the plaintiff and Lawyers Wann & Bow the defense. The case is being hotly contested, and Mr. Maier has filed an answer and cross petition, which will be heard later. The court will reserve its decision until that time.

The case of June Ball vs. Harry Ball, well known young people of Canton, was concluded Tuesday so far as the examination of the witnesses subpoenaed is concerned. Judge Taylor has not yet decided the case and will ask for more testimony. The chances are that a decree will be refused Mrs. Ball, and should that be the case the husband will bring action.

The case of Elsie Lewis vs. John F. Lewis was heard Tuesday, but no decision has yet been rendered. Lawyer R. A. Pinn, of Massillon, appeared for the plaintiff.

The grand jury will report either Thursday evening or Friday morning. Its work would have been concluded sooner but for the investigation in the case of Ohio vs. Robert Gibson. The latter, who is colored, was janitor at the Tabernacle and was arrested Tuesday for assaulting Annie Horner, the 14-year-old daughter of Alexander Horner, of Dewalt street. The investigation developed other things of a similar nature that Gibson will be compelled to answer for.

Divorce proceedings have been begun by Nora A. Grogg vs. Harry E. Grogg. They were married in April, 1886, and extreme cruelty is charged. Mrs. Grogg says her husband is in love with Eva Witmore and asked her (Mrs. Grogg) to leave him and their home as he desired to live with Eva. Mrs. Grogg also petitions for alimony and the restoration of her maiden name, Nora A. Felton.

Henry Schmidt has sued Louis Kohler and others to recover \$450 due on a promissory note. Like action has been brought by John Henderson vs. The Canton Saw Company to recover \$279.31 with interest at six per cent from March 1, 1894.

A damage suit has been begun by J. W. Deetz, a Canton mail carrier, against the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company. Mr. Deetz claims to have been struck by an inter-urban car and that the damage to his horse and cart and personal injuries he received, will amount to \$325. He also asks that the company be compelled to pay the costs of the suit.

The guardianships of William Festerly, of Canton, has terminated and a final account has been ordered. Lamazine I. Dougherty has been appointed executor of the estate of Lydia Tonner, of Canton. A distribution account has been filed in the estate of Christina Kitzmiller, of Lawrence township.

John Augst died of typhoid fever this morning at the Aultman hospital. Mr. Augst was 30 years of age, and resided in West Third street. He leaves a wife and one child. The deceased was a brother of Maurice Augst, deputy probate judge.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Frederick C. Parsell and Tillie L. Aigle, of Massillon, and Frank J. Decker and Minnie M. Dehoff, of Canton.

CANTON, Jan. 17.—John A. Simonds, proprietor of the Barnett house in this city, has engaged the Hon. Ed. P. Farrell, of Lexington, Ky., to accompany himself and Lawyer T. F. Turner, of Canton, to Norwich, Conn., to be present and represent his interest at the probating of the will of his father, Colonel C. F. Simonds, January 20. Mr. Simonds met his death about two weeks ago by falling from the roof of the Hotel Wauvejon, at Norwich. The will left by Mr. Simonds was read to the family last Monday, and by its terms J. A. Simonds receives but \$1,000 in cash, while the remainder of the estate, valued at \$300,000, goes to the widow, the deceased's second wife, until her death, or until she again marries. Upon the occurrence of either of these events the entire estate goes to the son, John Simonds, and his aunt, the former receiving nineteen-twentieths. The aunt, however, retains her twentieth during her life only, and after her death her share becomes the property of the three children of John Simonds.

Colonel Simonds is known to have made three wills during the past fourteen years. The first he made while a resident of this city. The second he made about five months ago, in which the division of the estate between widow and son was more equal, and in which both were named jointly as executrix and executor. The document which will be offered for probate by the widow on the 20th was executed November 12, 1898. As this last and recently executed document was prepared so short a time before his demise it may be the subject of a contest and attack in court. The point may probably be made that the last will is almost wholly different in tenor and purpose from the one of a few months before. The grounds for attack on the will, it is understood, will be mental incapacity and undue influence. One interesting feature of the probate proceedings will be the question of the residence of the testator, which will certainly be

raised with a view to forcing the probate court at Norwich to relinquish jurisdiction, Colonel Simonds always having claimed his residence in New York since he left Lexington.

The Criterion restaurant, occupying a room in the Schaffer block in West Tuscarawas street and directly opposite the court house, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The damage is estimated at \$1,000, and insurance was carried to the amount of \$800. The damage to the block was slight. The fire broke out at 2:30 o'clock in the kitchen, and fortunately there were persons in the room at the time or a disastrous conflagration might have been the consequence.

CANTON, Jan. 16.—Frederick Ramser, of Lexington township, was arrested by the sheriff Saturday night having been indicted by the grand jury for maintaining a nuisance. Ramser is now in jail and will remain there until he can give bond. Ramser kept about 35 hogs confined near a school house and several private residences. In spite of complaints and orders from the township trustees and township board of health he refused to remove the pigs, and threatened to kill any person, it is said, who undertook to interfere with them. This is the indictment which was not given out for publication on Friday when the grand jury's partial report was filed.

Homer V. Briggie, guardian of Howard Barrell, aged 14 years, has commenced proceedings against the Canton and Cleveland Brick Company to recover damages amounting to \$500. Young Barrell was injured while engaged at a brick machine which, it is alleged, was defective.

Four deaths occurred in Canton on Sunday from pneumonia. There are numerous other cases in existence, and a number of patients are in a serious condition. Among those who are seriously ill is Frank Haidet, one of the inter-urban motormen. Those who died Sunday of the disease are Mary Gourn, aged 80 years, a resident of Newton street; John Gardner, aged 61, residence Prospect avenue; Jacob Snyder, aged 21, residence Housel street, and Sarah Miller, aged 74, residence Canton township.

The second account of the testamentary trustee has been filed in the estate of Peter E. Barlet, of Canton. The will of Catharine M. Stockburger, of Canton, has been filed for probate. The first partial account has been filed in the estate of Lillian E. Falor, of Pike township. Inventory has been filed by the guardian of James Riley, of Pike township. Re-appraisal and public sale of land have been ordered in the assignment of W. S. Williams, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Jotham Rees and Anna J. Fairless, of Justus, and John Shimko and Mary Mannist, of Canton.

## SOME LEGAL OPINIONS.

And a Section of the Constitution Concerning Road Issues.

The legal men of the town generally agree with City Solicitor Willison that the city would have no right to issue bonds for \$100,000 for the purpose of building electric lines to Dalton and Navarre. A section of Article VIII of the Ohio Constitution says: "The General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town or township, by a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation or association whatever; or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation or association."

It has been suggested that the Dalton and Navarre projects would hardly be affected by this action, inasmuch as it is the idea to have the city construct them, own them and operate them without the assistance of any company or corporation. But the lawyers say this makes no difference. Decisions have been handed down and are referred to in the notes under this law which, in all cases, are opposed to the bond issues.

"The city of Massillon," said a lawyer this morning, "would have no more right to own and operate lines between here and Navarre and Dalton, than it would to put a circus on the road or to conduct a saloon. It's a money-making scheme—nothing more. If a legislature were to enact a law intended to give this right, I say the law would be unconstitutional. The general tendency now is to oppose bond issues as much as possible. I do not quite understand how Salem came to build its railway, but I think it must have been done under entirely different circumstances from those prevailing in Massillon. A city might bond itself to raise money for new water works, lights, or something of that sort, but railways are another thing."

## Spain's Sunk Ship Floated.

Perhaps the greatest mechanical feat of the century has been the raising of some of the Spanish warships which were apparently shot to pieces at Santiago. It seemed utterly impossible to float them because of the terrible damage inflicted by our guns, but the task has been accomplished. Diseases of the blood, stomach and liver frequently wreck the health so that there appears to be no chance of recovery. But when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken, the disordered system is speedily restored to its old-time vigor and tone. The Bitters will regulate the liver, bowels and digestive functions and purify the blood. You can buy this remedy in any drug store, and under no circumstances should you accept anything said to be "just as good."

## SAME VIA WASHINGTON.

Fastest to Philadelphia and New York Over Pennsylvania Lines.

Tickets to Philadelphia and New York over the Pennsylvania lines do not cost any more via Washington than via direct route of the Pennsylvania system. Ten days' stop-over at the national capital may be enjoyed by passengers via Washington, and in so doing tickets to New York may enjoy an additional ten days' stop-over at Philadelphia. For rates, time of trains, and other particulars apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines, or address W. W. Richardson, district passenger agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

## A HUNDRED THOUSAND

Bonds in that Sum Would Build Some Railways.

## COUNCILMAN H. V. KRAMER'S IDEA.

It is suggested that the City of Massillon Construct and Operate Electric Lines between This City and Navarre and Dalton—Solicitor Says Cannot be Done.

If Councilman Henry V. Kramer were to have his way, the electric lines to Dalton and Navarre would be built. "We could bond the city for \$100,000," said Mr. Kramer, this morning, "and this would more than construct these two roads. Then we could buy the city line and the Canton-Massillon road. The present owners ought to be willing to sell for just what the lines are worth, inasmuch as they have for long declared that there is no money in their operation. To obtain possession of the inter-urban would, of course, require a little more than \$100,000, but I think it would be a good investment."

"In Massillon I think it would pay us to establish a three-cent fare. Five cents is too much for a ride from one end of Massillon to another. If the rate was reduced, the patronage would increase and the town would make money. Some years ago the town of Salem built six miles of railway, bonding the city for \$125,000. Steam cars were used on this road and freight as well as passengers was carried over it. It connected the town with the B. & O. railway. Every cent of the indebtedness has been paid off, and the town is making money now. Massillon could make money, too."

"We would have to have a perfect system of running cars, however. Regular trains, with hours for leaving and arriving and a plan whereby this could be done properly we would have to have. Keep all cars well cleaned, thoroughly ventilated, and have all the conveniences and comforts of a first-class railway train. All this would be appreciated by the public. The fare for one way between this city and Dalton we could make ten cents, and between Navarre and here five cents. One of the main objects in having the city lines would be to save the expense of building tracks. The South Erie street line would give the Navarre road a good start, and by connecting with the West Main street line we could save a mile or two on the Dalton road. If we cannot buy the inter-urban and city lines, I would favor the construction of the Navarre and Dalton roads independent of these."

## HON. ANTHONY HOWELLS'S OPINION.

The Hon. Anthony Howells has always been an advocate of municipal ownership of such institutions as lighting plants, street car lines and water works. "But this plan," said he today, "requires consideration. I do not want to go on record as against it, but I cannot but feel some doubt of its success."

## SOLICITOR SAYS IT CAN'T BE DONE.

"Bonds for street railway purposes," said City Solicitor Willison today, "cannot be issued by the city under any circumstances—not even if the action is approved by a vote of the people."

## MR. JOHNS FAVORS THE PLAN.

"I am not familiar enough with the law to know whether or not we have the authority to issue these bonds," said Councilman J. E. Johns, "but if we have I think we ought to do it. This has always been my opinion."

## WHAT MR. WELKER SAYS.

W. W. Welker declares that the lines to Navarre and Dalton ought to be built, but would be opposed to bonding the city to secure the funds. "That road to Dalton," remarked he today, "is too narrow to permit of the construction of a line over it. My plan would be to cut across the fields, passing along the outskirts of Brookfield, East Greenville and the other towns."

## The Deadly Grip.

Is again abroad in the land. The air you breathe may be full of its fatal germs! Don't neglect the "Grip" or you will open the door to pneumonia and Consumption and invite death. Its sure signs are chills with fever, headache, dull heavy pains, mucous discharges from the nose, sore throat and never let go cough. Don't waste precious time treating this cough with troches, tablets, or poor, cheap syrups. Cure it at once with Dr. King's New Discovery, the infallible remedy for bronchial troubles. It kills the disease germs, heals the lungs and prevents the dreaded after effects from the malady. Price 50cts and \$1.00. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

## Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Life insurance is a good thing, but health insurance by keeping the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla is still better.

## Grim Grip's

## Deadly March

Deals Death and Destruction to Many.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville Terrorized by the Awful Scourge. All the Great Centers of Population Affected.

The depressing effects of the present epidemic of Grip are apparent everywhere. Teachers, clerks, business men, mechanics laborers, street car drivers, school children, police officers and even the doctors all furnish victims by the hundreds.

No remedy yet discovered can show results equal to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerveine. It quickly overcomes the excessive exhaustion, invigorates the appetite and assists nature to throw off the deadly microbes from the system. In times of epidemic like the present it should be taken as a preventive of disease.

"Grip had left me a physical wreck; weak, helpless and miserable. I could not eat; could not sleep; could not gain any strength, and had nervous prostration of the worst kind. Our home physician could not help me and I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nerveine. The first night's sleep that I had had in four months came as the result of two first doses. When I had taken two bottles I felt better than I had before in years, and continued to improve until I was entirely cured."

ELI WOODARD, Plymouth, Ill.

All druggists are authorized to sell Dr. Miles' Nerveine on a guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded. Be sure and get Dr. Miles' Nerveine. Booklet on heart and nerves sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## SWEEP STAK—SHOOT.

A Big One to be Conducted at North Lawrence.

Arrangements have been completed for the big sweep stake shoot, which will be conducted by J. A. Johnson, E. H. Eighenberger and J. T. Wolf at North Lawrence, on February 22. The shoot will begin at 10 a. m., and entries have been made by sportsmen from Massillon, Canton, Wooster, Pittsburg, North Lawrence, East Greenville and other places. Five traps will be in operation and the rise will be twenty-five yards, use of both barrels permitted. No less than twenty-five birds will be trapped for each contestant.

## ANOTHER STREET FAIR.

Association Meets Tuesday Evening and so Decided.

Eighteen of the twenty-seven members of the Massillon Business Men's Free Street Fair Association were present at the meeting where Mayor Wise presided Tuesday evening. Five of the members are out of the city, and two are ill. It was decided that another street fair should be held this year. It will be conducted on the same plan as last year's. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday evening, when reorganization will take place.

## SALE OF THE W. &amp; L. E. RAILWAY.

Advertised to Take Place on February 7.

The sale of the W. & L. E. railway is advertised for February 7 and the announcement allows but eight days for the closing of the affairs of the receivers. Myron T. Herrick and Robert Bickensderfer. The leading stock holders say that the road will be in the hands of the new company by February 15. If this is effected the work of the reorganization committee will be a record breaker in dealing with the complications incident to the removal of a road from a receiver's hands.

## BROUGHT TO MASSILLON.

Funeral of Nelson Porter Takes Place Monday Morning.

The body of the late Nelson Porter, the W. & L. E. railway fireman who lost his life at Williston on Saturday, was brought to Massillon Sunday evening. Funeral services were held at the Duncan street residence at 10:45 o'clock Monday morning, the Rev. J. I. Wilson officiating. The body was taken to Jewett for burial. Mr. Porter had been a resident of Massillon for about six months. Mrs. Porter will hereafter make her home with her parents in Jewett.

## Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, Death has again visited Massillon Tent, No. 10, and taken from us Brother Sir Knight Wilhelm.

Resolved, That we, the members of Massillon Tent, do hereby tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the family in their bereavement and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of our tent and a copy be presented to the family of the deceased and published in the daily papers with the entire sympathy of our tent to this their hour of affliction.

We can say no more, human consolation is weak. May God bless them in their hour of sorrow, is the wish of Massillon Tent, No. 10.

B. C. WHITE.  
R. McISAAC.  
F. FRICKER,  
Committee.  
Now is the time to subscribe.

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# Cleveland's

## BAKING POWDER

Does the most work and the best work.











## DRIVING A DRUMMER.

CRANKY TRAVELER PUNISHED BY A  
CLEVER LIVERYMAN.A Wild Winter Ride Behind a Pair  
of Half Broken Mustangs—Mixing  
Candy Samples on a Corduroy Road.  
Unrespectful Words Resented.

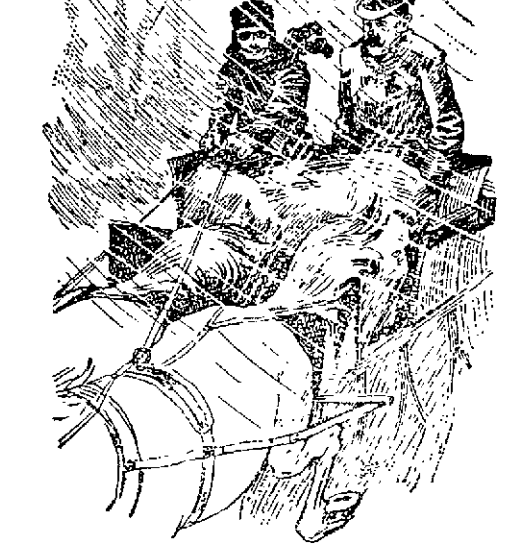
[Special Correspondence.]  
LUDINGTON, Mich., Jan. 10.—The old fashioned American "livery," as we in this country term a stable from which horses and carriages are let out for hire, flourishes in this part of Uncle Sam's farm in all its pristine glory. Moreover, the drivers who are sent out with customers who do not themselves care to handle the ribbons are surely of the real old sort, albeit they are of various nationalities, and most of them under rather than over 30.

I encountered such a driver in the person of a youngster of Hiberno-Swedish descent who drove the team behind which I came hither from Hart a day or two ago. Being desirous of covering the ground in the shortest possible time without killing the horses, I set out at the beginning of the journey to jolly him up with complimentary words and began operations by asking if he had ever been unfortunate enough to have a crank who was in undue haste for a passenger. That question was the end as well as the beginning of my jolly, for it undammed a flood of reminiscences that flowed steadily till we arrived at this curious railroad terminal town. And here are two of his yarns, though half their charm is lost because I cannot reproduce the quaintly combined Scandinavian-Irish dialect of their spinner.

"Crankiest cuss I ever drove," he began, "was a traveling man who said he had to get from Hart to Shelby—seven or eight miles—in 40 minutes. 'Twas in the winter time, mister, and colder'n blazes, and the wind was high and full of snow. Now, I shouldn't 'a' minded the feller a mite, but he told the boss as soon as he seen me that he didn't think I could drive fast enough for him. I looked like I was some slow."

"Waal, the boss he said I was all right and winked at me, and then I knew there wouldn't be no kick a-coming if I shook the feller up a few. So I hitched up a new team, mustangs they was, and not more'n half broke."

"Say, mister, them mustangs started on a run to once, and they never stopped a holy minute till we got to Shelby. That suited me all right, but 'twouldn't of made no difference if it hadn't, for I couldn't hold 'em no more than I could of held a team of steam engines. But it was mighty uncomf'table for the feller. The driving snow got into his eyes and his hair and his mustache and his eyebrows. Besides, the mustangs threw snowballs at us with their feet, and every once in awhile they hit him in the face. But he never said nothing, not but once. That was that we'd better let up driving so fast or folks would think we're crazy. I just 'minded him that we



AN UNCOMFORTABLE RIDE.

had to get there in 40 minutes, and he shut up real meeklike. We got there on time, and after he got out he spoke again, but his teeth was a-chattering so he couldn't talk much."

"'Nother traveling man—sold candy and took his samples along—was in a hurry to get to Mears from Pentwater. That was in the fall before snow time. Roads was all mud and all fired rough, and we got out a great, big, heavy buggy for the trip. It was old and it looked tumble down, but it was all right. He put his eyes on it and said he's afraid it would break down if we drove fast. That made me feel like I had a pain, for the old buggy was as strong as a box car. So I started off slow and kept a-going that way for awhile, and all the time he was a-kicking."

"Bomby we come to some corduroy road, and then I leggo the horses, and they started up fast. That stopped his kicking a few, but he began again after half a mile. 'Twasn't 'cause we're going too slow, though. Say, the old buggy she jumped a foot every time we struck a log, and that was about once a second. That feller he said I'd break the wagon sure, but I told him I knowed better. That wagon was made special for fast driving over corduroy. Then he stood it a little while longer, and then he broke out again. This time it was about his samples, but it was hard work for him to talk, we was bumping around so."

"Don't you know—you'll—you'll—mix my candies—all up driving—like this? Let up—for the Lord's sake—let up."

"Waal, say, mister, that made me laugh a whole lot. It made me put the whip to the horses, too, and after that we bumped around worse than ever. I kept things a-moving a few feet after that, though, till we got to Pentwater. We made the time and had some minutes to spare, but that candy man—say, he's all covered with mud and using bad language awful when we got there."

OSBORN SPENCER.

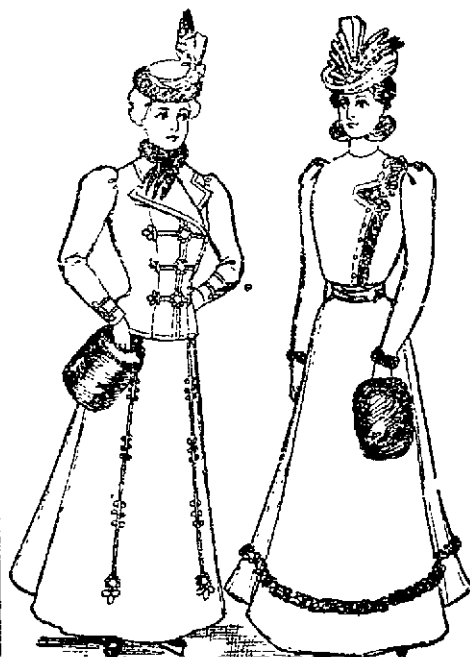
## ATHLETIC COSTUMES.

Fashion Seems to Aspire to Look  
Rather Than Comfort.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Right around New York there is really scarcely enough skating in the winter to make it worth one's while to get up a special costume for that exhilarating sport; but, hard as it is to make New Yorkers believe it, there are other places in this country quite worthy of notice, and in these places skating is one of the fixtures in due season. Here "the ball is up" perhaps twice or three times in a season. That means that a red ball is hoisted on a pole at Central park to show that ice is fit for skating, and all the surface cars hang out a white flag with a red ball upon it. Then all those who can rush off and buy a skating suit and others bring out the suit laid by expressly for this purpose. Other and still wiser maidens sew a little fur on one of their useful winter walking suits, shorten the skirts a bit, and there you are! The addition of a chamotte inner vest with sleeves makes it warm enough for the purpose.

In Paris there are some religiously ridiculous skating suits worn, just as there are absurd hunting costumes de-



SKATING COSTUMES.

vised to give a woman an opportunity to show herself in something novel. In England the ladies make themselves warm and comfortable and think less of their looks. They know that cold is no beautifier, and so they go in for a good time. Our American girls manage to look pretty, be comfortable and very stylish all together. Cloth, woolly woollens, chevrons and snowflake stuffs are all in among the gowns; velveteens, also, but these latter are really rather heavy for free movement, however sumptuous they may look. A ruby velvet trimmed with gray or black fur is rich and picturesque, making a bright dot of color on a wintry landscape. Hunter's and Russian green trimmed with krummer or astrakhan or even a light brown fur make a handsome skating outfit. A muff and toque, as well as the band trimmings, are all accepted parts of a skating suit, and a collar high enough to protect the back of the neck and the ears is almost necessary, though some young skaters prefer the small, close fur coats for warmth.

Some skaters wear capes, but in many ways they are objectionable. The buttoned jackets and the fur or fur lined blouse waists are far better and more compact. A Havana brown cloth was braided with sash three shades darker down each front side seam. The coat had pretty bus-a-loops and clasps. A glance at the illustration will show how they were arranged. A violet velvet turban, with a brim of Persian lamb and one black wing, was very jaunty and becoming. Close turbans are better than any kind of hat for skating save the polo cap, which had almost been forgotten. This is a most becoming little hat for any young fella. It goes without saying that the underwear should be of the lightest and warmest kind, divided skirts of eider down being preferable to any other.

These same young ladies who skate in their fur trimmed garments come home half frozen and later in the same day will put on a ball dress with no more warmth in it than a dewy spider web and, with a long and wonderfully decorated cape open where it should be closed, go out in the frosty night to opera or ball.

A most beautiful one of these evening dresses was that worn by Miss Swayne, daughter of General Wager Swayne, who was one of President Grant's best friends as well as bravest soldiers. General Swayne, like General Sickles, lost a leg during the war. I knew this dainty young daughter while she was still in short frocks, only a few years ago, and it came almost like a shock to me to see that she is among the "society young ladies" of this season. She is undeniably pretty always, but when her bright spirits bubble over her face becomes a revelation of pink and white beauty where dimples, shining eyes and golden rings of hair flash into view. I think every one must like this bright and happy spirited girl. She wore a pale blue satin underdress, scarcely more than white so delicate the tint was. Over this was a skirt of pin dotted net lace, hemmed at the bottom. Down the front of the skirt in shawl pattern went three rows of shirred white crepe lisse. The gathering thread was in the center, so that there was really a double ruffle to each. These all met in the back at the waist, and there was a wide tied sash of the crepe lisse. The waist was what we know as baby style, with a belt of pale blue twisted satin. Around the neck was a narrow upstanding ruche of lisse and a gathered bertha of the same held down by a twist of the satin. This had six small rosettes of pale blue baby ribbon. There were no sleeves, the bertha filling their place. The sweet little woman had white satin slippers with blue bows.

OLIVER HARPER.

## WILLIAM'S TROUBLES

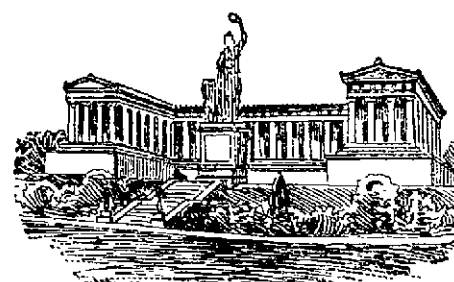
THE SUPPOSED SOLIDARITY OF GER-  
MANY IS A FICTION.Prussian Preponderance Irritating  
to the Other States of the Empire.  
Unharmonious Elements Made Man-  
ifest—Expulsion of Foreigners.

[Special Correspondence.]

MUNICH, Dec. 28.—Since arriving in Germany I have had the conclusion forced upon me that the supposed and generally accepted solidarity of the German empire is a fiction. Identity of interests and common sympathies, which ought to be distinctive of the relationships of the several states of the confederation to constitute a real union, I have found conspicuously lacking. It seems now, a few months after Bismarck's death, as if but a slight shock were needed to shatter the grand political structure erected by his genius. In central and southern Germany a great deal of dissatisfaction exists, and in Bavaria and Wurtemberg especially, both the emperor and the empire are decidedly unpopular. During the kaiser's recent visit to the orient this dislike became specially emphasized and was more freely expressed, but since his return this feeling is suppressed, as the fear of prosecution acts as a powerful restraint.

A great deal has been written about the homogeneity of the Germanic peoples and their common origin, but the fact of it is they are not homogeneous, and they are not of common origin. A number of years ago I read in Taylor's "History of the Aryan Races" that the south Germans were of Celtic origin, though for centuries they had spoken a German language. Ancient historical records are not very conclusive upon this point, but any person who has traveled through Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and other parts of south Germany, if he keeps his eyes open and is of a reflective turn of mind, will be quite willing to accept the theory of a different origin of the inhabitants from those of other states of the Germanic confederation.

The observant student of ethnology will discover that the people of south Germany are almost invariably different in appearance, physique and disposition to those farther north that are of undoubted Teutonic origin. It has been tersely said that "language is national-



RUHMSHALL AT MUNICH.

ity," but this is only true in a limited sense. The use of a common language, though it undoubtedly makes the population of a country ethnically different, more homogeneous, cannot obliterate those racial characteristics which originally differentiated the people.

I would not refer to a subject which is of more interest to ethnologists than to newspaper readers generally, but for the effect it may have upon the future history of Germany and the perpetuity of the empire. It should not be forgotten at the present juncture that the various kingdoms which entered the Germanic confederation are practically sovereign states. This is especially true of Bavaria, which was granted special privileges upon entering the union. It was Bavaria that first suggested that the king of Prussia, as president of the confederation, should bear the title of emperor, and it is in this kingdom that both the emperor and the empire are less popular than in any other portion of Germany.

The Prussians are and have been for some time heartily disliked in the other German states. To discover the reason for this one need not travel far afield. The imperial family is, of course, more closely identified with Prussia than any other part of Germany. The great predominance of the Prussian influence in the councils of the nation, largely owing to this fact, has given deep offense to the people of the semi-independent kingdoms and states. They resent the Prussian assumption of superior authority and their arrogance, and resent still more the reactionary spirit they display in their dealings with those of non-Prussian origin.

The reichstag, recently convened, will have a number of important measures to consider during the session. Among these will be a military bill, various measures framed for the betterment of the agrarians, and probably the wholesale expulsion of foreigners from Prussia, which has been in progress for some time, will also come under consideration. It is difficult to conceive the reason for this action of the government, though doubtless one is that foreigners are exempt from military service. Prussians, who are compelled to serve actively in the army for two or three years, and afterward for a term of years in the reserve, regard it as a hardship that people who do not belong to the country at all but are there for business are exempt.

But this, after all, may be only a minor reason, and the chief one may be more political. The Danish residents of the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein are decidedly unfriendly to the German government and devotedly attached to their own country. The same may be said of the Dutch residents of the districts bordering on Holland, of the Slavs and Poles in the Russian and Austrian frontier sections and of the numerous French sympathizers in Alsace-Lorraine. The government seemingly regards all these as sources of weakness to the empire and as spreading disaffection, so to relieve itself of their presence it resorts to a very general expulsion of them from the country.

JOHN MAXWELL.

What is even regarded as a vile weed can, with a little stretch of imagination, be turned into an ornamental plant or delicious vegetable. This is especially the case with the common burdock, Lappa major. Schoolboys all know it from gathering the bars and compressing them together by the curved points of the floral involucre. This is all they know about it. It is difficult to see anything more to be desired in the burdock leaf than in the leaf of the rhubarb. It appears that it is largely used in China for food, but it is stated that if the stalks be cut down before the flowers expand and then be boiled the taste is refreshed equally with asparagus. The leaves when young are boiled and eaten as we eat spinach. In Japan it is in universal use. Thousands of acres are devoted to its culture, but in this case the root is the object. It requires less soil to get the roots to the best advantage.—Meehan's Monthly.

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**South Bound**  
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central Standard	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00
Brooklyn	12:05	1:05	2:05	3:05	4:05	5:05	6:05	7:05	8:05	9:05	10:05	11:05
Bridgeport	12:10	1:10	2:10	3:10	4:10	5:10	6:10	7:10	8:10	9:10	10:10	11:10
Urbichville	12:15	1:15	2:15	3:15	4:15	5:15	6:15	7:15	8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15
New Philadelphia	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20	9:20	10:20	11:20
Canal Dover	12:25	1:25	2:25	3:25	4:25	5:25	6:25	7:25	8:25	9:25	10:25	11:25
Justus	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30
Massillon	12:35	1:35	2:35	3:35	4:35	5:35	6:35	7:35	8:35	9:35	10:35	11:35
Canal Fulton	12:40	1:40	2:40	3:40	4:40	5:40	6:40	7:40	8:40	9:40	10:40	11:40
Warwick	12:45	1:45	2:45	3:45	4:45	5:45	6:45	7:45	8:45	9:45	10:45	11:45
Sterling	12:50	1:50	2:50	3:50	4:50	5:50	6:50	7:50	8:50	9:50	10:50	11:50
Seville	12:55	1:55	2:55	3:55	4:55	5:55	6:55	7:55	8:55	9:55	10:55	11:55
Chippewa Lake	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	
Medina	1:05	2:05	3:05	4:05	5:05	6:05	7:05	8:05	9:05	10:05	11:05	
Lester	1:10	2:10	3:10	4:10	5:10	6:10	7:10	8:10	9:10	10:10	11:10	
Brooklyn	1:15	2:15	3:15	4:15	5:15	6:15	7:15	8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15	
Cleveland	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20	9:20	10:20	11:20	

**North Bound**  
Main Line

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Central Standard	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00
Brooklyn	12:05	1:05	2:05	3:05	4:05	5:05	6:05	7:05	8:05	9:05	10:05	11:05
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Sterling	12:50	1:50	2:50	3:50	4:50	5:50	6:50	7:50	8:50	9:50	10:50	11:50
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Brooklyn	1:15	2:15	3:15	4:15	5:15	6:15	7:15	8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15	
Cleveland	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20	9:20	10:20	11:20	

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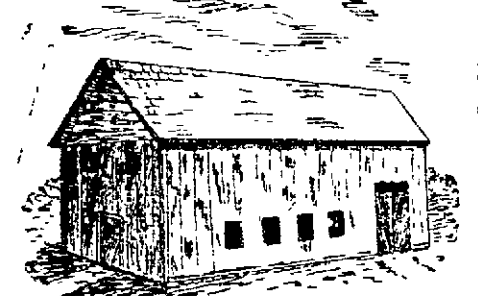


## THE POULTRY HOUSE.

Should be Warm as Well as Afford a Shelter.

On nearly every farm a good poultry house may be built as a lean-to to some other building, and by doing so a great expense may be saved. As a rule poultry houses are mere sheds and are very little warmer than out of doors, except that they afford shelter from storms and winds, perhaps. It is not a good policy to make them so cheap that they will not be comfortable. It may not be the cheapest plan to have them plastered, but this surely will make a warm house. They may be made still warmer by the addition of building paper under the siding. We always advise the use of heavy building paper for a large amount of heat may be retained in this way.

If the ceiling and walls are plastered there will be fewer places where vermin may find hiding places. There is only one objection to the use of



plaster for a poultry house, and that is the hens are liable to peck at it from time to time. This may be obviated by a covering of tar paper as high as a hen can reach.

In providing light for a poultry house it will be well to remember that while plenty of light is a good thing, windows will also admit of some cold in very severe weather. It is a good idea to have the windows double and the inside protected with wire screen to keep the fowls from breaking out the lights, or curtains made of burlap may be used in coldest weather.

## New Disease Among Range Cattle.

A few months ago a disease commonly called sore eyes or conjunctivitis among cattle assumed an epidemic form in many parts of the state. Now several localities are reporting another disease called sore mouth or sore foot and mouth. It is a disease that attacks cattle of any age and in a few instances attacks horses. It occurs among animals on pasture and is supposed to be due to some condition of the grass. It is not known to be contagious, but it is a good policy to separate the diseased and affected as a safe precaution.

The symptoms are as follows. The animal ceases eating, stands and frequently champs the jaws, and saliva drips from the corners of the mouth. The muzzle has a peculiar brownish hue which extends to the nostrils and to the inside of the lips, gums, pads and the sides of the tongue become reddish. The tongue swells sometimes to such an extent as to keep the mouth open. There is a very disagreeable odor about the mouth. After a few days the membrane peels off the gums, lips and tongue in patches, leaving them raw. There is often lameness, and soreness of the teats. The disease runs its course in from six to ten days, during which time the animal will be unable to eat anything hard. The bowels are usually constipated.

The treatment is to apply an astringent wash. Tannic acid, one-half ounce; borax, powdered, one ounce; glycerine, eight ounces and water sufficient to make a quart, has been recommended. A saturated solution of boracic acid is good. Cresoline—one-half ounce to the quart of water is also good. Make gruels and sloppy feed for diet. In a few cases this disease has been reported as black tongue. This is a mistake, as black tongue is one form of anthrax.

## Loss by Too Cold Milk.

The Maine Farmer says: "A representative of a Maine creamery has been testing the skimmilk of its patrons, and taking the temperature of the tank in which the deep cans were placed for cooling and raising the cream. Very much to his surprise, he found that many of them kept their milk too cold. He found the skimmilk most free from butter fat when the temperature was nearest to 45 degrees. At 36 degrees there was from one to two-tenths of one per cent more of butter fat in the skimmilk than when it was kept at 45 degrees or near that point. A difference of that amount, or one or two pounds of butter in a thousand pounds of milk seems a small amount, and would be in one cow's milk over a year as it would be a year's milk for a man in a creamery. When the milk is too cold, the butter fat is lost, and the loss is not only a loss of butter, but a loss of the cream. This loss is obtained at a great extra expense. With warm milk the butter fat is secured, and it would require a large amount of milk to make a pound of butter." The farmer says that the loss of butter fat is a great loss, and that it is a great expense to the creamery to lose it.

## Baits of Rootmaking.

A very common error in rootmaking is the use of bad materials. Nothing is more common than to scrape a fine rich mucky top soil into a high ridge, called a "turnpike," and on which wagons are expected to travel. The material thus scraped into a deep and mellow bed would be very fine for the growth of corn, potatoes or white turnips, but it makes the most intolerable roads. When the rains soften it, the wheels cut into it to a depth of one or two feet, according to circumstances, and if the horses are able to get through it safely with an empty wagon at the rate of one mile an hour it is not unfrequently quite as much as they can easily perform.

## A MINCE PIE.

The Saturday Mrs. Thompson said to her children, Louis and Jennie: "I shall have to go to see some one who lives at a distance to-day, and I must leave you at home alone, but I know you will be good. I will be back by bedtime, and for your dinner I will make a mince pie. That and some cold mutton, biscuit and butter and a can of milk you can take out to the big willow tree by the river and eat picnic fashion."

The children were delighted with the idea, and of all things they like mince pie best. Soon after their mother had kissed them good-bye and gone to the depot, Louis and Jennie went indoors to play. They took the basket with them and put it under the great willow tree intending to sit down to their lunch when the factory bell rang for twelve. Meanwhile they went about, until they came to the bridge which crossed the river. Here they saw an old man, with white hair, dressed in rumpled linen coat and an old straw hat with tattered edges, holding a fishing rod. But though they watched him a long time, he did not catch anything.

Then the children, who had been taught not to intrude on strangers, went away. They played about until the factory bell rang and reminded them of their dinner of cold mutton and mince pie. When they again passed the bridge on their way to the willow tree, they saw the old man still sitting with his fishing rod. Louis crept shyly up and politely said: "Please, sir, have you caught anything yet?"

"No," said the old man, "I began by trying to catch a fish for breakfast. Now I'll have to try to catch it for dinner, and I can't say I have much hopes of that either."

"Oh, dear! I am so sorry," said Jennie.

The children went away again and watched from behind the bushes, but still the old man sat holding his rod, and not a fish did he catch.

"Do you know, Louis," said Jennie after awhile, "I can't enjoy my pie and mutton when I remember that that old man is hungry."

"I can't either," said Louis. "It's quite a big pie," said Jennie. "Let us ask him to have some."

Lewis hesitated a moment, but finally he said: "Well, let us do it. It seems wicked not to."

So the children ran back to the tree, and Louis took the basket and Jennie the milk can, and they went down to the bridge again. Louis walked up to the old man and said: "Please, sir, since you can't catch any fish, wouldn't you like to have some pie and mutton?"

"Have you got some to give me?" "Yes, sir," said Louis, putting the basket down, and Jennie placed the milk can beside it.

"You are very polite," said the old man, "and I don't know but what I will."

Then, to the children's astonishment, he took the pie-plate out of the basket, put it on his knee, took the knife and fork in his hands and set to work. Evidently he thought all the lunch was intended for him. He ate until there was not a crumb of anything left, while Jennie and Louis stared with round, wide-open eyes.

"That is a very nice lunch," he said after a while. "Better pie I never tasted. Now, how did you come to think of offering it?"

Louis said: "Well, we didn't want you to be hungry, sir."

"You are very nice children," said the old man. "Whose children are you?"

"Mr. Thompson's mother made that pie," asked the old man.

"Yes, sir," said Jennie. "She knows how," said the old man. "Then the children returned home. 'Not a bit of pie for ourselves,' said Louis.

"I do feel like crying," said Jennie, "but I won't; the poor old man must have been very hungry to eat it all up—and we ought to be glad we had a chance to give it to him."

Then they ate some biscuit and tried to forget about the pie, and they both agreed that they would keep the story to themselves.

Nearly a week had gone by when, one day, an express wagon stopped at the door of the Thompson cottage, and two very large parcels were brought to the door.

"Can't be for us," said the mother. However, the parcels were addressed to Louis and Jennie Thompson, and when they came a note which you may be sure was opened in a hurry.

This is what it said: "Dear Children: That pie was good. I enjoyed it. I enjoyed the softness of your little hearts even more. You thought me a poor, hungry old man trying to catch fish for his breakfast, and you gave me your pie. I knew all about it, and I let you do it. But one good deed deserves another, and as I am not as poor as you thought me, I send you a little parcel of toys which I hope you will like as well as I did that pie. If ever you need anything I can go for you, come to the gray house on the hill and ask for Squire Chandler."

And now the story of the pie had to be told to mother, who cried out: "Oh, dear me! Squire Chandler is the wealthiest gentleman for miles around, and when he comes into the country he fishes continually, and always wears old linen coats and great ragged fishing-bats. To think you should fancy him poor! How nice of him not to be angry!"

But not only was Squire Chandler not angry, but from that moment he became the children's friend; made them useful presents; sent Louis to college when he was old enough, and when Jennie grew up and was married, gave her a wedding portion.

"You were so good to that poor, hungry old man, you know," he always says.—New York Ledger.

A swell clubman—the policeman with droopy.

## SOIL, WATER AND CROPS.

Well Drained Land Will Stand Drouth Better Than Undrained.

To make one ton of dry matter in our grain crops, the use of from 300 to 500 tons of water is necessary. In Wisconsin, King found that a two-ton crop of oat hay required over one thousand tons of water per acre, equal to about nine inches of rainfall. The average rate for field crops at large is given by European observers at 325 times the weight of dry matter produced, being at the rate of about three inches of rainfall actually evaporated through the plant.

To evaporate this water it is necessary that the ground containing the roots should not be too full of water. One would suppose that with water flooding the roots of the plants the latter would be able to take both food and water with added ease, but such is not the case, except with aquatic and semi-aquatic plants. With most plants the action of the roots stop at the point where they reach "flood" water. Thus if at the depth of eighteen inches "flood" water be struck, the roots below the eighteen inches will cease to operate, and if the water condition continue they will rot off. A bulletin of the California experiment station says on this point: "This is amply apparent in some of the irrigated orange groves of southern California, where the fine roots of the trees fill the surface soil as do the roots of maize in a cornfield of the Mississippi states; so that the plover can hardly be run without turning them up and under. In these same orchards it will be observed, in digging down, that at a depth of a few feet the soil is too water-soaked to permit of the proper exercise of the root functions, and that the roots existing there are either inactive or diseased. That in such cases abundant irrigation and abundant fertilization alone can maintain an orchard in bearing condition, is a matter of course; and there can be no question that a great deal of the constant cry for the fertilization of orchards in the irrigated sections is due quite as much to the shallowness of rooting induced by over-irrigation, as to any really necessary exhaustion of the land. When the roots are induced to come to and remain at the surface, within a surface layer of eighteen to twenty inches, it naturally becomes necessary to feed these roots abundantly, both with moisture and with plant food. This has as naturally led to an over-estimate of the requirements of the trees in both respects. Had deep rooting been encouraged at first, instead of over-stimulating the growth by surface fertilization and frequent irrigation, some delay in bearing would have been amply compensated for by less of current outlay for fertilizers, and less liability to injury from frequently unavoidable delay, or from inadequacy, of irrigation."

The above is an illustration of the necessity of having land well drained. It also shows why well-drained land will stand drouth better than undrained land. On the latter kind of land the roots of plants remain near the surface, and when drouth comes they easily dry up. On well drained land the roots strike deep and when drouth comes they are protected by several feet of earth in which is a fair supply of capillary water.

Europe Buying Our Wheat.

Interest in the grain market centers in wheat and prices are holding fairly steady. A short time ago an advance of about 5c took place on the assumption that England and France would go to war. This was followed by a reaction of about that amount and a subsequent period of comparative quietude in speculative circles and a liberal movement in cash wheat on both domestic and foreign account. The situation as a whole is not essentially changed. America has a big crop, but farmers are not "failing over one another" to market their wheat, and Europe is a persistent and encouraging buyer. True, the receipts since the new crop began to move make a liberal total, yet public stocks continue relatively small and mills are interested buyers.

While Europe, outside of eastern Russia, apparently has a fairly good crop of wheat, foreign buyers show considerable willingness to accumulate stocks at going prices. Russian shipments are below the normal, India is moving comparatively little, and Argentina's crop will not be ready for two months yet. The United States therefore holds the advantage of having a good portable surplus and a favorable outlet for it. Unless our wheat is incontinently thrown at the foreign buyers it would seem that we ought to market it during the winter and spring at prices fairly remunerative to our producers.

Renewing Old Orchards.

The best way to renew old orchards after they have become very decrepit and broken is to plow them up. Reset your orchards with fresh young trees and you will gain more than by tinkering with devitalized old trees. This does not mean that in all cases I would cut down old apple trees. On the contrary, I would take great pains to preserve the life of an old favorite by careful removal of the suckers both from limbs and body. An apple tree ought to live to be 150 years old, bearing fruit all the time. This is true, however, only of seedling trees grafted high, and thoroughly adjusted to the climate. Many of our good orchard varieties are so susceptible to climatic changes and fungoid diseases that we can scarcely expect them to live beyond 25 or 35 years. Most of our orchards in these days die out before the end of 50 years. I own an orchard that has trees still bearing at 107 years of age. It was the first orchard planted by whites west of New England.

## PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Never Failed to Cure Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.



The profound and comprehensive investigations of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, the discoverer of Paine's celery compound, have robbed disease of much of its alarming character.

Nature has provided in the liver a safeguard without which every one would die from the slightest imprudence in diet. The blood loaded with poisons reaches the liver, the excreting function of that organ arrests them and they are thrown back to the bowels. This is the action of the healthy liver, but this perpetual overwork at last does what over functional activity does for other organs—it impairs or destroys their excreting power and opens the door to Bright's disease and diabetes. Paine's celery compound enables the liver to work without tiring itself to pieces. It supplies nervous energy to the organ and prevents irritation. It purifies the blood and does not leave the whole purifying task to one organ, whether liver, kidney or bowels. It obviates the collapse of any one of these organs, and prevents disease. It not only regulates the nervous organization, but directly nourishes it, sends more and better blood to supply the wasted nervous tissues and take the killing strain from the kidneys.

When pains appear in different parts of the body and one feels tired and depressed, the use of Paine's celery compound will drive away the rheumatism pain or the fit of indigestion and correct the failing appetite which keeps pace so closely with the digestive power.

Here is a heartfelt letter as it was written on Dec 12 last by Mrs. William Nelson, who is cashier of the Central Relief Committee of Chicago:

"Gentlemen—I have used Paine's celery compound several times for the past two years for liver and kidney trouble. I have swelled up and felt sick and bad. The doctor's medicine never helped me. But Paine's celery compound always did. There is nothing like it. It is splendid."

Nerve tension is disguised under a good many symptoms that induce thoughtless people to apply some useless remedy when the only lasting relief will come from purified blood, kidneys aroused to work, stomach secreting abundance of digestive juices and a toned-up state of the nerves. For this there is no need of further proof as to the value of Paine's celery compound than can be furnished by the reader's own neighbors if you will take the pains to make inquiries. The best test of the value of Paine's celery compound is to try it.

## Sore Throat Depends on Tonsilline.

whether lasting or not, how soon you use

If you have Tonsilline at hand at the first approach of Sore Throat, a single dose checks the advance of the disease and very often no more is needed.

One dose of Tonsilline relieves the pain in the worst case of Sore Mouth and cures in less of 24 hours.

25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

THE TONSILLINE CO. CANTON, O.

Sheriff's Sale.

Viola C. Baughman, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN J. Lutz, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in Jackson Township, Stark County, Ohio, on

Tuesday, January 24, 1899,

at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate, to-wit:

Tract No. 1, being a part of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 2, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 3, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 4, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 5, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 6, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 7, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 8, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 9, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 10, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 11, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 12, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 13, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 14, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 15, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 16, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 17, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 18, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 19, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 20, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 21, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 22, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 23, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 24, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

Tract No. 25, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 and Range 9, containing 30 acres and lying west of the road, running north between Sections 17 and 18 in said Township.

## Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, vs. STARK COUNTY, ss. The Indemnity Savings and Loan Company.

ORDER OF SALE.

Emilie Olson, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, February 4, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as the north line of Walnut street with the west line of Canal street and running thence westerly on said north line of Walnut street one hundred and nineteen (19) feet to a stake, thence northerly in a straight line to a point on the south line of land owned by J. F. Pocock, known as the Pocock Mill property, distant westerly on said south line one hundred and thirty-six (36) feet and one-half feet from said west line of Canal street; thence easterly on said south line of said Pocock land one hundred and thirty-six (36) feet to the north line of said west line of Canal street; and thence southerly on the last mentioned line four hundred and seven (407) feet more or less to the place of beginning. Appraised at \$7,300.00.

Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Canton, Ohio, this 23rd day of January, 1899.

Wm. A. Barford, Sheriff.

Wm. A. Barford, Sheriff.

Wm. A. Barford, Sheriff.

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Wm. A. Barford, Sheriff.

Wm. A. Barford, Sheriff.

Wm. A. Barford, Sheriff.

## The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

## GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW.

Wheat	70
Hay, per ton	6 00 to 7 00
Straw, per ton	4 50
Corn	52
Oats	25
Clover Seed	50-40
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 15

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel	35
Onions, per bushel	65
Beets, per bushel	40
Apples	1 00
Cabbage, per dozen	60

## BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.

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